Idaho Bureau of Land Management

Management Framework Plan

Bennett Hills and
Timmerman Hills
M-13
1980

Bennett Hills/Timmerman Hills Management Framework Plan

This plan has been prepared following the principles of multiple use, sustained yield, public participation, and intergovernmental coordination. I find that this plan complies with the standards prescribed in 43 CFR 1601.8(b)(1), and is a valid land use plan.

9/30/80
Date

Charles C. [illegible]
Signature

Form ISO 1600-2
(November 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN TITLE PAGE

MFP TITLE: BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS

STATE IDAHO	DISTRICT SHOSHONE	
RESOURCE AREA(S) BENNETT HILLS WOOD RIVER	PLANNING UNIT(S) BENNETT HILLS TIMMERMAN HILLS	NUMBER(S) 0504 0506

APPROVED

ORIGINAL MFP RECOMMENDED (Step 2)	DATE 7/16/76	AREA MANAGER Jim D. Lewis Gary L Hansen
ORIGINAL MFP RECOMMENDED (Step 3)	DATE 7/23/76	DISTRICT MANAGER Charles C. Bosnick
ORIGINAL MFP CONCURRED	DATE 8/2	CHIEF, DIVISION OF RESOURCES Guy D Colton
	DATE	CHIEF, PLANNING COOR. STAFF Wm L Mathews
MFP SUMMARY APPROVED	DATE	STATE DIRECTOR Donald H Watson acting
APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER

REVISIONS

REVISION RECOMMENDED (Step 2)	DATE	AREA MANAGER
REVISION RECOMMENDED (Step 3)	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER
REVISION CONCURRED	DATE	CHIEF, DIVISION OF RESOURCES
	DATE	CHIEF, PLANNING COOR. STAFF
APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER

Form ISO 1600-1
(March 1973)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

PLANNING SYSTEM PROGRESS CONTROL

DISTRICT
Shoshone

RESOURCE AREA
Bennett Hills

NAME OF PLANNING UNIT **Bennett Hills**	URA STEPS 3 & 4				MFP STEP 1			
Original ☐ Revision ☒	TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE	
	DISTRICT STAFF INPUT		STATE OFFICE REVIEW		DISTRICT STAFF INPUT		STATE OFFICE REVIEW	
	Date	Surname	Date	Surname	Date	Surname	Date	Surname
LANDS	8/13/75	Brown	8/2	2-26 [illegible] Bailo RLC	3/23/76	Brown	5/2	Bailo RLC
MINERALS	8/13/75	Costello	11/7/75		3/23/76	Costello	8/2/76	
LIVESTOCK FORAGE	3/25/76	Armstrong	8-2-76		3/23/76	Armstrong	8-2-76	
TIMBER		NA		N/A		N/A		
LIFE HABITAT	8/20/75	M.T.	[illegible]		3/23/76	M.T.	8/1	
ATERSHED	12/19/76	G. Dewitt	[illegible]	*	3/23/76	G. Dewitt	8/1	
RECREATION	9/22/75	Costello	[illegible]		3/23/76	Costello	8/2/76	
CHIEF, RESOURCES	12/29/75		8/2/76	RLC	3/23/76		8/2/76	RLC
CHIEF, PLANNING			8/2	DHW			8/2	DHW acting

COMMENTS: Geothermal resource not adequately explained should be expanded.

All hot springs + wells showing geoth. resources on overlay.

* Soils inventory is not adequate

Lands page 8 needs to be reworked in part

Form ISO 1600-1
(November 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

PLANNING SYSTEM PROGRESS

DISTRICT
Shoshone

RESOURCE AREA
Wood River
Timmerman Hills Unit

NAME OF PLANNING UNIT
Timmerman Hills

Orig. ☒ Rev. ☐

	URA STEPS 3 & 4				MFP STEP 1			
	TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE		TARGET DATE	
▨	DISTRICT STAFF INPUT		STATE OFFICE REVIEW		DISTRICT STAFF INPUT		STATE OFFICE REVIEW	
▨	Date	Surname	Date	Surname	Date	Surname	Date	Surname
LANDS	9/18/75	Brown	2-26 8/2	RDC	3/23/76	Brown	8/2	RDC
MINERALS	10/2/75	Costello	2-9	Ed Barnes	3/23/76	Costello	8/2/76	Ed Barnes
LIVESTOCK FORAGE	1-20		2-9		3/23/76	J Lewis	2-9	
TIMBER			N/A					
WILDLIFE HABITAT	9/24/75	M.T.	8/1/76		3/23/76	M.T.	8/1	
WATERSHED	2/3/76	J. Dewitt	8/2	*	3/23/76	J. Dewitt	8/1	
EATION	9/25/75	Costello	8/2/76		3/23/76	Costello	8/2/76	
CULTURAL RESOURCES	3/3/76		8-2-76		3/23/76		8-2-76	
AREA MANAGER		J Lewis	▨	▨	3/23/76	J Lewis	▨	▨
▨	URA STEPS 3 & 4				MFP STEPS 1 & 2			
CHIEF, RESOURCES	2/3/76		8/2	RDC	3/23/76		8/2	RDC
CHIEF, PLANNING	▨	▨	8/2		▨	▨	8/2	

COMMENTS: * Soils inventory is not adequate -

STEP 3
DECISION PHASE
BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Step 3 is the decision phase of the Management Framework Plan. It summarizes the multiple use recommendations formulated in Step 2 of the MFP, by adopting certain recommendations as formulated, modifying or rejecting others.

The decision phase is a result of formulation of objectives and land-use recommendations compiled by BLM staff specialists with the help of user groups, individuals, state and local agencies, and the interested public.

Step 3 of the Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills MFP is not a summary document by itself but a summary review and acceptance or modification of the Step 2 phase, incorporating all documented public and individual input.

As such, the following terms are applied to the Step 2 multiple-use recommendations:

Adopt:	Accept this recommendation as Step 3 decision guidance until or unless modified by additional future information.
Defer:	Postpone action indicated by the recommendation unless or until future need and interest indicate adoption.
Modify:	The Step 2 multiple use recommendation is modified and rewritten.
Reject:	Delete Step 2 multiple use recommendation in its entirety, resolving conflict with other recommendations.

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN SUMMARY

The objectives of this Management Framework Plan are straightforward and follow the concepts of multiple use management. There are no particular overriding considerations in any of the resource activities. All of the activities received equal considerations during the planning process. Historically the use of the National Resource Lands within these two planning units has been heavily oriented toward livestock grazing. Use by wildlife, particularly sage grouse and wintering deer, has been significant over the years. Even though present wildlife numbers are down, the potential for increased wildlife numbers and, therefore, habitat needs is significant. Interest in recreation on the National Resource Lands within these units has increased over the past few years and is expected to increase more as time passes. Minerals within the planning area are limited primarily to sand, gravel, and fill material. However, occurrence of these materials on National Resource Lands is significant, derived from the fact they are relatively limited within the Magic Valley area. Watersheds within these planning units do not show signs of severe erosion, although the watershed condition could be significantly improved by improving the vegetation which exists on the soil.

Within the lands activity the overall objective is to serve the needs of the general public and more specifically to identify the National Resource Lands which could be used to meet the national needs of food and fiber without having a significant impact on other resource activities. This can be accomplished by reviewing lands classified for retention under the classification and multiple use act to identify those areas which meet the criteria of having available water, suitable soils, and topography. Secondly, a more complete inventory of existing agricultural trespass should be completed and those areas which logically fit into existing farm operations should eventually be transferred to private ownership, provided that other highly significant public values do not exist. There is very limited need for lands to be made available for urban and suburban expansion within these planning units. Some lands should be reserved for this purpose in the vicinity of the community of Bliss. There is some need for land to be transferred to the various communities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. This falls primarily within the area of sanitary landfills and limited refuse disposal sites. There are also several areas which could be used for recreation purposes, provided that a suitable group could be identified to administer the particular area. The utility corridors are farily well established within these planning units and new facilities should be aligned with these corridors to the extent possible. There are some areas within the planning units where the environment could be improved appreciably by rehabilitating excavated material sites and general clean-up of old random dump sites.

The most significant minerals within these planning units are sand, gravel, and fill materials. An effort should be made to identify areas that can be used to extract these materials, provided the minimum impact on the other resources occurs. The materials should be made available to the State Highway Department, county road departments, and to the general public through the designation of community pits. Oil and gas and geothermal resources have not been discovered within these planning units; however, some interest has been shown in obtaining leases for these resources. Should some positive discovery of these resources occur within the planning unit, every effort should be made to make the areas available for development because of the energy significance, provided the least possible impact on other resources occurs. There are very few precious minerals known to exist in the planning areas. However, should discovery occur an effort should be made to make the materials available for private use.

The overall objective of the recreation activity should be to provide for the future use since existing recreation use is not intense. This can be accomplished in a number of ways, among which are providing additional fishing and hunting opportunities throughout the area. Off-road vehicle use has increased over the past several years and should be expected to increase more in the future. Most of the National Resource Lands within these planning units should be identified as open to off-road vehicle use, with the exceptions of areas adjacent to raptor nests and areas of concentrated deer winter use. There are few swimming or boating areas within the planning area; however, those that do exist should be maintained and improved primarily by improving the quality of water flowing into these areas. The visual resource within the planning area is relatively good at the present time. The area should be managed to maintain a quality visual resource, and all land alterations should take into consideration maintaining this quality. Cultural resource values within the planning areas have the potential of a relatively high significance to the Southcentral Idaho region. Very little is actually known about these resource values at the present time, therefore, every effort should be made to preserve the cultural resource values within the unit when undertaking any kind of project which would alter the landscape. Rockhounding and berry picking are fairly popular activities within the planning area. There are a number of known areas and other areas that could be identified in the future. These areas should be retained and managed for this purpose wherever possible. Some of the specific recreation areas identified within the planning area are as follows:

1. Fir Grove: This unique ecological area should be preserved and designated as an environmental study area.

2. Mormon Reservoir, Thorn Creek Reservoir, Silver Creek, and Richfield Canal: All of these areas have significant recreation values, primarily for fishing. All of them have the potential for adjacent recreation developments. These developments should be pursued on a limited basis.

3. Black Buttes Rest Area: This unique lava area, similar to the Craters of the Moon, has potential for minimum development. However, public opinion at the present time indicates that the area is not needed and should be preserved for development at a later date.

4. Bliss Rodeo Grounds: These rodeo grounds were apparently developed in trespass a number of years ago. An effort should be made to determine whether this facility would serve a significant public need. If a need is identified then a suitable organization should be identified to acquire the area under a recreation and public purposes lease.

5. King Hill Back Country Area: This area shows considerable potential for designation as a Back Country. However, a significant portion of the total area lies within the Boise District west of King Hill Creek; therefore, the area should be preserved for potential Back Country designation and no actions permitted which would alter the current aesthetic values which exist until such time as the Bennett Mountain MFP in Boise District is completed and a Back Country designation coordinated with that district.

6. City of Rocks: This unique geological area should be protected and managed for recreation purposes. Improved access and facilities should be provided at the area.

The watersheds within the planning area are generally in fair condition. There are some opportunities to reduce the erosion level. Particular attention should be paid to the sandy soil areas where the potential exists for wind erosion. Any areas of this nature which are disturbed should be rehabilitated as quickly as possible. There are opportunities in various locations throughout the planning area to improve the erosion levels caused by water erosion. These opportunities are primarily related to improving the vegetative cover of the soil. Improved vegetative cover should be pursued in the development of various activity plans. An insufficient amount of water quality data currently exists throughout the planning unit. An inventory should be initiated to determine the water quality of the various streams in the planning unit. Based upon this inventory water quality should be improved by reducing the soil surface factor through improving the vegetation on the soil. Secondly, there are some stream channels within the planning area which should be fenced to exclude livestock use in order to improve the erosion level occurring adjacent to the streams. The magnitude of sediment damage occurring within the planning area is relatively unknown. However, damage is suspected to be very minimal. An inventory should be initiated to obtain basic data relative to sediment damage occurring from the National Resource Lands.

The overall objective for the wildlife activity is to provide habitat for the various fish and wildlife species which occur, or are anticipated to occur, on the National Resource Lands in the future. There are essentially two types of mule deer habitat which occur on the National Resource Lands. A relatively small number of mule deer summer on the National Resource Lands. It is anticipated that this number will increase significantly in the future, therefore, additional summer habitat should be provided. There is a relatively large number of mule deer which winter on National Resource Lands. It is also anticipated that the number of wintering deer will increase in the future. Deer winter habitat has been identified as deer winter range and critical deer winter range. The critical deer winter range are those areas which are currently receiving heavy winter use. The objectives on the critical deer winter range are to maintain and improve the current browse composition of these areas, and any brush removal projects within these areas should be limited. Within the winter range areas, the objective should be to increase the quality of the range. This will require coordination between the wildlife activity specialist and the range and watershed specialist on any vegetative manipulation projects. There is a relatively small herd of elk which spends the entire life cycle within this planning area. The objective is to provide adequate food and cover for a herd of approximately 400 animals. It appears that adequate habitat exists at the present time; therefore, the objective can be obtained through coordination with the range activity to insure this habitat is not deteriorated in the future. It may also be necessary to close the winter range area to off-road vehicles between the period of December 15 - March 31 to eliminate harrassment of the animals during their stress period. A small antelope herd exists within the planning area. Evidence indicates this herd at one time was considerably larger than at present. Within those areas identified as potential habitat expansion areas for antelope the limiting habitat factor should be identified and an attempt made to expand the herd. The areas presently identified as antelope habitat should be maintained and the appropriate vegetation to support this antelope herd whould be provided. Sage grouse are an important wildlife resource within the planning area, in which most of the birds live their entire life cycle. The objective is to increase the huntable population of this species within the area. The three key habitat requirements of this species are: strutting and nesting areas, brood rearing areas, and winter areas. The strutting grounds should not be disturbed and adequate sagebrush cover should be maintained within the nesting areas to provide for nesting sage grouse. In the brood rearing areas the key factor is wet meadow areas which provide succulent forage during the summer months. These areas should be maintained and improved. Since the primary ingredient in the sage grouse winter diet is sagebrush it will be necessary to maintain adequate brush within the winter areas to provide for the anticipated population of sage grouse. Upland game birds, including pheasants, quail, mourning dove, Hungarian partridge, and chukars, are also important huntable wildlife species within the planning area. Many of these species are found on National Resource Lands adjacent to the farming areas throughout the planning units. An important part of their habitat requirements can be provided on the National Resource Land by maintaining sagebrush for escape and winter cover. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to this habitat requirement when considering any vegetative manipulation project. Forbs and grasses are also an important component of the life cycle of the upland game bird species. Consideration of this need should be part of the development of the allotment management plans in those areas which lie adjacent to the developed agricultural lands. There are a number of species and waterfowl and shorebirds which nest along the streams, canals, and reservoirs, in the planning area. The nesting cover should be maintained and improved by limiting livestock use adjacent to these areas and still provide access to water for livestock. The cover may be improved by the establishment of seedings of tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, alfalfa, etc. Goose nesting populations may be increased by providing nesting platforms on Mormon, Thorn Creek, Spring Creek, Pioneer, and Sonners Reservoirs. The effects of public disturbance on these nesting geese should also be monitored and if found to be significant steps should be taken to eliminate or reduce the disturbance. Birds of prey are quite numerous in portions of the planning area. Vegetation which supports the prey species (rabbits, rodents, etc.) should be managed to provide and maintain the prey species habitat. The areas within one-half mile of known eyries should be closed to off-road vehicles during the nesting seasons in order to safeguard against disturbing nesting birds. Nongame wildlife within the planning area can best be managed by providing a diverse vegetative composition throughout the area. The fisheries within the planning unit, although somewhat limited, can be improved by improving the riparian habitat along the streambanks. Some areas along King Hill Creek, Dry Creek, and Clover Creek will require fencing to exclude livestock use. In a more general sort of way, fisheries habitat can be improved by improving the overall watershed conditions to increase the water quality in streams. An intensive survey will also be necessary to determine the fisheries potential of all streams and reservoirs throughout the planning unit.

The range management section of this MFP is much more voluminous than any other section. This should not be interpreted to mean that the level of detail in this section is any greater than in any of the other resource activities. The volume stems from the fact that each grazing allotment is addressed separately, and therefore, a great deal of repetition occurs. It was felt this process would provide a ready reference for activity planning (allotment management plans) which will undoubtedly be prepared before any other activity plans. Three objectives were developed for the range management section: (1) Increase forage production to the estimated potential. (2) Implement management practices on all grazing lands within the planning unit to reach and maintain good range conditions. (3) To provide protection and conservation of the threatened and endangered plants. The key word in the development of recommendations in the range management section is "coordination". Livestock grazing in this planning area has had a greater impact than any other use in the past and will undoubtedly continue to have a greater impact than any other activity which occurs on the land. Additionally, livestock grazing has the opportunity to improve and/or enhance the vegetation which is the key to improving many of the other resources. It then follows that by coordinating the livestock management program with other resource activities significant benefits to multiple use will occur. The word "coordination" should also be applied within the range management activity to include coordination with the needs of grazing permittees. Implementation of the allotment management plans is considered the key to attaining the objectives identified above. Management plans should be developed taking into consideration stocking rates, grazing systems, (the principles of rest-rotation grazing should be employed in all allotments not identified under custodial management, and in these instances an attempt should be made to meet physiological requirement of vegetation by varying grazing seasons from year to year), and season of use. Potential production can be obtained through grazing systems, the use of mechanical vegetative manipulation, and herbicides. All three of these practices must be closely coordinated with the other resource activities, in particular wildlife and watershed management. A thorough inventory and mapping should be completed to identify threatened and endangered plant species which occur within the planning area. The physiological needs of any threatened and endangered plant species should be identified and considered in the development of the allotment management plans to protect the species. The development of vegetative manipulation proposals should be closely coordinated with the protection of threatened and endangered plant species.

Charles C. [illegible]
D/M

Wm L. [illegible]
S.D.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1608 (911)

EMPLOYEE	ACTION	INFO.	NOTED
DIST. MANAGER			
ADMINISTRA		✓	
RESOURCE MGT.			
OPERATIONS		✓	
AM - BH			

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1976
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SHOSHONE, IDAHO 83352

AM - WH		✓	
AM - WR			
ALL EMPLOYEES INFO-MAIL PKT			
FILE Resources Staff			

To : District Manager, Shoshone   Date: JUL 28 1976

FROM : Associate State Director

SUBJECT : Bennett Hills-Timmerman MFP

Your staff should be commended on the obvious effort that has gone into the Bennett Hills-Timmerman MFP. Generally, the Step I recommendations are clear and to the point with adequate rationale. The multiple use analyses appears to be thought through and very well coordinated. We appreciate the bookkeeping chore required to track conflicts, support needs, and supportive recommendations.

The State Office specialists have reviewed Steps I and II, and their comments and questions are attached. We thought it best to send their comments verbatim. We are not recommending that you make major changes before developing Step III. However, you might consider the following comments when finalizing the MFP.

The sections on range management are lengthy with considerable duplication, many of the recommendations being identical except in different allotments. This approach results in discrete sets of decisions by allotment which should prove useful in subsequent AMP, EIS development. However, it appears the same result could have been gained by stating a recommendation and listing those allotments to which it applies. This would have reduced the bulk of the documents considerably.

We are not certain the recommendations will provide adequate guidance on seasons of use. The recommendations concerning revision of AMP's do not indicate if turnout dates are appropriate or too early, indicating some critical spring grazing has been at the discretion of the range user. It is not clear if later turnout dates are being recommended, grazing systems which would include periodic rest from early spring grazing, or both. Generally, the physiologic needs of key forage species must be considered with active management decisions, and can not be left to the discretion of range users.

A recurrent high percentage of nonuse in an area is often indicative of a lack of forage. It appears you have addressed the over-obligation problem, even though you have no current data showing existing quantities of forage. It is important that stocking rates do not significantly exceed available forage supplies, even where intensive allotment management plans are in effect. With present data, you have addressed maximum numbers of livestock about as straight forward as possible.

Where small allotments are involved, combining allotments in order to allow for development of AMP's without numerous range improvements seems quite appropriate. This would also preclude creating many very small allotments. In considering the feasibility of combining allotments, the needs of the resource should provide the principal criterion.

Rationale for brush control, seeding, or other land treatments may need to be strengthened. The benefits of such improvements from additional AUM's forage alone may not justify the costs. However, there may be other benefits derived from land treatments that were not discussed in the rationale. Although there are no clear guidelines on benefit/cost applications in AMP's at this time, we will be expected to show a reasonable return on investments of public monies in the AMP/EIS process. It is our understanding that all AMP's will be considered from a benefit/cost aspect in the very near future.

We understand the Bennett Hills-Timmerman MFP will be reviewed by a team from the General Accounting Office. Their emphasis will likely be toward evaluating the merits of the MFP process and product under the new manual procedures. We do not think they will be looking at the adequacy of the planning document for AMP/EIS purposes specifically.

Larry L. Woodard

Attachment

Special Status Species section

Wildlife Management

There are no recommendations pertaining to endangered, threatened or sensitive species habitat. Obviously, there are no endangered or threatened species known to inhabit the planning units. There could be habitat suitable for reintroduction if endangered species, peregrine falcons, and a suitability inventory would appear to be in order. The WO is developing a policy similar to Idaho's policy for sensitive species which states BLM will intensively manage habitat for sensitive species habitats the same as we would for endangered or threatened species. Sensitive species are those species previously classified as status undetermined by the Fish and Wildlife Service or species of concern as identified by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, blue book species as identified by the Audubon Society, etc. In these planning units, the spotted bat (Euderma maculata), ferruginous hawk (Buteo regalis), prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus), western burrowing owl (Speotyto cunicularia) and long-billed curlew (Numenius americanus) are known to exist and should be considered sensitive species.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-1.2 and WL-1.4: These two recommendations appear to be in conflict unless different areas as denoted on an overlay or somewhere in the planning document are identified. WL-1.2 recommends reducing sagebrush which are shrubs on deer summer ranges while WL-1.4 recommends increasing shrub availability?

Wildlife Recommendation WL-2.5, Multiple Recommendation and Reasons: This recommendation leaves one wondering who administers the National Resource Lands--the BLM or the livestock users? Encouraging a user group (livestock users) to do something when the Bureau has the authority to set livestock grazing turnout dates is not living up to our multiple use management mandate. In this case, WE CAN AND SHOULD MAKE THE DECISION AS TO TURNOUT DATES.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-3.3: Wouldn't be reasonable to assume some interspecific competition between deer and elk presently exists and will increase if both deer and elk numbers are allowed to increase? Therefore, shouldn't we be determining the degree of interspecific competition.

Wildlife Recommendation Objective No. 5: Shouldn't our objective be to intensively manage 59,000 acres of antelope habitat in the two planning units? We are already managing the 59,000 acres.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-5.2: This recommendation is not specific. Sagebrush patches, 2-4 acres in size, randomly distributed really doesn't say much. Sagebrush patches, 2-4 acres in size, per some unit of land measure, would give the manager more guidance such as 2-4 acres minimum per 20-acre tract, 40-acre tract, 80-acre tract, etc. It is recognized that each area is different and, therefore, difficult to make a minimum recommendation; however, some minimum standard would be desirable.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-6.2: Do we want to exclude all livestock use from all the wet meadows and spring areas as identified on the URAs?

Complete exclusion can result in the vegetation becoming so rank in a few years, sage grouse will not use it. Moderate livestock grazing of some spring and wet meadow areas in the late summer can be beneficial.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-7.1, Multiple Use Recommendation: This multiple use recommendation sounds good but do we know how to selectively control sagebrush within a 2-mile radius of strutting grounds in such a manner that will not adversely impact present and future nesting sage grouse populations? Site guideline reference and/or general criteria in the "reason section" for accomplishing this.

Wildlife Recommendation WL-8.1 and WL-8.2: These two recommendations are slightly ambiguous. WL-8.1 states to exclude livestock grazing from pheasant habitat areas. WL-8.2 states no more than 60% livestock grazing utilization in upland gamebird areas. Ring-necked pheasants are upland gamebirds. Consider making the pheasant recommendation separate from mourning doves, Hungarian partridge and chukars as was done with sage grouse and drop the term upland gamebirds. Also, there are no recommendations specifically for rabbits. Cottontail rabbits are a game animal in Idaho. There are areas in the two planning units that are probably popular rabbit hunting areas? Shouldn't some type of upland game management recommendation be made for this resource and popular rabbit hunting areas identified?

Wildlife Recommendation WL-9.1, Multiple Use Recommendation: This recommendation does not say what you mean. Selectively exclude livestock means some livestock will be excluded and some will not. Selectively exclude livestock grazing from some waterfowl nesting areas and not others is what you are trying to say. Did you consider providing water lanes where necessary to achieve livestock grazing management objectives while reducing the impact of livestock grazing on waterfowl nesting habitat?

Wildlife Recommendation WL-10.2: Human disturbance will affect the breeding behavior of geese. Again the point is the degree of disturbance. Consider the following recommendation: if such disturbance results in reducing nesting success and/or brood survival, steps shall be undertaken cooperatively with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to reduce the disturbance to tolerance levels.

Bennett Hills

Don't think any of the recommendations to plow, seed, spray, etc., to produce additional forage will fly. A 2,500 acre brush removal and seeding at $15/acre will cost $37,500 at life expectancy of 20 years costs $1,875/year without discount rates, etc. If it produces 420 additional AUMs at $4/AUM it equals $1,680/year. The project just doesn't pay off on this basis alone--we must have some other justification.

Didn't see anything on conversion ratios. How do you propose to handle this? Could a unitwide recommendation be made?

Unitwide-Season of Use

1. Seems to me that the seasonal use problem will not get solved with this recommendation. Operators won't scatter their use out over the period 4-1 to 12-31. They will continue to activate it all in a 1 or 2 month period.

   Recommendation should include a maximum number of livestock that could be grazed at one time.

2. Why is this needed;if the season is 4-1 to 12-31, isn't this the same for all livestock. Needs clarification. Are sheep going to stay there in summer like cattle will or do?

King Hill Allotment, Multiple-Use Recommendations

1. a. The term "when least economic impact will occur to the allottee," is pretty difficult to come to grips with. The reason for combining allotments is because of the needs of the resource. If the resource is not being damaged, we have no reason to combine if it is there we can't wait until "the least economic impact" will occur.

2. c. The recommendation and reasons don't seem to agree. The season indicates the AMP OK "if part of the allotment is designated as back country." How do these fit together? How does back country designation help?

Dempsey Allotment

What is the spring growing season? Identify dates.

Multiple Use Recommendations: 2 - "Do not allow" infers operators will be applying for change, whereas reasons state this will cause economic hardship.

Indian Allotment

Rationale-reference to Instruction Memo 75-407. What about 43 CFR 4111.4-3 thats been around a lot longer.

Wood River

Picabo Cattle, Recommendation RM1,2.4: At what point in time will the proposed benefits be analyzed? What are the proposed benefits? If more info is needed what is it? And how will it be obtained?

Do benefits equal or nearly equal costs on land treatment projects? The rationale indicates treatment is for forage production only.

Richfield

RM 2-2 recommendation not clear. Something missing.

Truck Allotment

Don't think the proposed grazing formula will meet the multiple use recommendation. An allotment is grazed two years in a row during the growing season. No rest for seedling production.

Timmerman Hills Sheep

Apparently, this allotment is used only by sheep. I don't know when seedripe is but I suspect its not before 7-25 which means that the allotment is grazed 3 out of 4 years during the growing season. Don't believe this system will improve conditions. If allotment already in good condition, it may maintain it at about that but no improvement.

Wont' meet any of the objectives.

RM 2.4: Will the grazing system as proposed accommodate cattle without a significant adjustment.

2.4. What are the proposed benefits that will result? When will you know if they can be realized?

Lands

Generally, I think this effort is very well done and the District deserves to be complimented.

Recommendations are brief and clear. Rationale is not mixed with recommendations.

If District personnel continue to follow this procedure in the formulation of Districtwide objectives and goals, I think they will produce good MFPs.

s/Frank Pallo

Cultural Resources

In general, the approach utilized for cultural resources is very good (I'm somewhat biased, of course, since I assisted in the development of this MFP).

The rationale and straightforward presentation should be an excellent model for other MFPs to follow.

s/Richard Harrison

Minerals - Ed Barnes

Step 1, M-1: Geothermal potential should be considered better than low!

M-1.1, Recommendation: "Retain leasable mineral rights..." is very good, but is a matter of policy, under the jurisdiction of USGS, so is not a matter subject to BLM planning decisions.

Rationale: Very good, but again is a broad statement of policy, and lends little to a planning effort.

MU Analysis: Generally, a weak statement which tends not to support the recommendation. However, the fault lies in the fact that the recommendation has no specific substance.

M-1.2, MU Analysis: Much too general. Does not get down to specifics. Where and what are the conflicting resources that need what protection?

M-U Recommendation: In some rare instances oil and gas leasing of private land should not be contemplated-but only in highly developed areas with exceptionally valuable improvements, etc. Also, only in very rare instances if ever would it be incumbent upon us to contact the surface owner. Respective rights are well established. The surface owner would always find objections, but it is not up to him to determine whether the government should exercise its rights with respect to government-owned minerals.

By pointing out areas of conflict and making a decision in their respect, you are accomplsihing the real objective of planning. I question the necessity or advisability of excluding "eagle areas," unless endangered or threatened species have been identified.

M-2.1 Very Good.

M-2.2 Very Good.

M-2.3 Somewhat self-serving, and not really a planning matter. However, need for a program has to be developed. Maybe there is no other way, but basically it is a programming matter rather than planning.

M-3.1 Very Good.

M-3.2 Very Good.

M-3.3 Too general.

M-3.4 Too general. Same comment as under M-2.3.

The whole effort in Minerals is very good, considering the difficulty of coming to grips with many intangibles.

W-2.1: Water Quality. What is needed to set up the 16 WQ monitoring stations - equipment, MM, etc.

WL-5.1: What is the potential of forbs on an ecological site; it could be quite a bit less or more than 15-20 percent of the vegetation. Admittedly, increase of forbs would increage antelope range, but is that what should be in the area. I think we have to look at it from "what would be there if vegetation was at its potential" and go from there.

This is a very good job.

s/Vern Webb

Recreation - Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

R-1: Expand fishing opportunities. . .What are the present estimated recreation days of fishing use? What does the increase to 50,000 visitor days represent?

Will increasing the number of catchable fish automatically increase the visitor days or are there other items of need such as improved access by road or trail, facilities to keep people on the area longer, more boat ramps, etc., even though this is partially covered in R-10, some indication is needed as to the situation unitwide, and cross reference between the two objectives.

The above would probably also apply to objective R-2 as it relates to an increase of hunting opportunities. As habitat is improved conditions will also change with regard to access, facilities etc.

There is a possibility that some objectives might have been combined. For instance objectives R-1, R-3 and to some degree R-10 are aimed at improving water based recreation opportunities.

In general, for recreation the measure of water quality is to maintain levels acceptable to water contact activities--these standards are discussed in the publication "Report of the Committee on Water Quality Criteria," Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, April 1968. This gives the manager a more definitive description of standards to measure against.

The section is objective to meet visual resource management objectives is a good start--in the multiple use recommendation it should be stated that all actions that are anticipated to occur in a particular piece of land should be subjected to the visual contrast rating to determine a way to get the job done with a minimum of landscape disturbance.

The Registered Natural Landmark is a National Park Service designation. How would you propose to manage the area as a BLM designation - research natural area, outstanding natural area, back country, primitive?

Objective R-12 - is there any options to establishing a rest stop area - State Highway Dept.?

It appears some of the objectives are recommendations that could be consolidated under fence objectives.

Lands

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
LANDS SUMMARY

Very little direction as to disposal/retention actions surfaced in the MFP Lands activity recommendations. This is, primarily, due to the fact that classification on a site specific basis is a prerequisite to any disposal action. Disposal actions within the district are mainly under the Desert Land entry program or Public Sale Acts. Lack of sufficient, accurate data at the time of URA/MFP formulation, particularly in regards to soils and water, made it impossible to take a firm stand for either disposal or retention. In addition, none of the NRL within these planning units qualify for disposal under the criteria set forth by the State Multiple Use Advisory Board.

Nearly All NRLs within these planning units are included within a Multiple Use Classification. This classification was done in 1970. Lands recognized the need to review the MUC to determine if it is still proper in light of recent development of new irrigation systems, national and worldwide demands for food, fiber and related products, urbanization of agricultural lands, and other resource needs. The same review process was identified as needed on all land withdrawals to determine if they are still necessary, as intended by the withdrawal order.

The public need was addressed, in terms of communication, energy, and transportation, by the designation of communication site areas and the decision to allow transportation and power transmission routes within existing or designed corridors. The corridor concept included environmental considerations as a major component.

Identification and inventory of problem areas such as unauthorized dumping and agricultural trespass was identified as a major need. Support needs include current district wide aerial photography coverage and mineral determinations by the State Office. Greater public support and participation are needed to alleviate the above problems.

The lands activity recommendations are primarily geared to acquire sufficient information to help in processing casework and reduce the existing backlog of lands cases.

LANDS

OBJECTIVE NO.	SUBJECT
L-1	Urban/Suburban
L-2	Recreation & Public Purposes
L-3	Agriculture
L-4	Utility Systems/Corridors
L-5	Communications
L-6	Agricultural Trespass
L-7	Unauthorized Enclosures
L-8	Excavated Areas
L-9	Unauthorized Dumping
L-10	Reclamation Withdrawals
L-11	Stock Driveway Withdrawals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-1

Objective:

Urban/Suburban

Reserve 200 acres for possible expansion along I-80N west of Bliss.

Rationale:

According to the Planning Area Analysis, no demand exists for urban/suburban expansion on National Resource Lands in the foreseeable future. This is essentially due to the declining population trend for the county and city populations within the planning units. All the local communities, except Bliss, are encompassed by private lands and, if growth should occur, it is reasonable to assume that the private lands would be developed first due to the availability of water, sewer, power, and other services.

The area north of Bliss has had much of the recent lands filing activity. In addition, the Clover Creek area has been identified as valuable prospectively for geothermal resources, and approximately 17,000 acres have been filed on for geothermal resource leasing. Should geothermal and agricultural development occur based upon current filings, this area will undergo extensive growth and development.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - ~~T.H.~~

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 BH 1 Step 3

URBAN/SUBURBAN

RECOMMENDATION

L - 1.1 C

Withdraw these lands from mineral entry and retain MU classification until an obvious need is shown for expansion and a comprehensive development plan is approved, and dispose of specific lands when appropriate authority for disposal is available.

Support Needs

State Office - Minerals.

RATIONALE

The MUC segregates against appropriation under Homestead Entry, Desert Land Entry, Indian Allotment, and Public Sale. Special Land Use Permits and Free Use Permits could continue to be issued on these lands. The Bliss area currently has heavy lands and minerals filing activity. Should agricultural and mineral development occur in this area, Bliss will undoubtedly undergo extensive growth.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No significant conflicts exist with other activities for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I recommendation

Reason

See Rationale

Support Needs

Minerals investigation.

Alternatives Considered

Withhold action on recommendation until legislation becomes available to effect recommendation.

ecision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-2

Objective:

Recreation & Public Purposes

Provide approximately 400 acres of National Resource Land for Recreational & Public Purposes development.

Rationale:

There is currently one 10-acre site classified for R&PP. This site has been used in the past for a county dump. Although Blaine County presently has a sanitary landfill in the Hailey-Ketchum area it is rather distant from the public who use the subject site.

Currently lands in Sections 17 and 18, T. 2 S., R. 21 E., are being managed for recreational purposes under a cooperative agreement between the BLM and the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. This land lies along Silver Creek, a well-known fly fishing stream Much of the land traversed by Silver Creek is in private ownership which creates access problems for the public. Recreation facilities development under R&PP authorization would enhance and protect existing resource values.

Approximately 160 acres along Mormon Reservoir has potential for development into a popular recreation site. Present use is approximately 16,000 visitor days annually Visitor use is expected to increase significantly with development of better facilities.

Approximately 40 acres of National Resource Lands near Bliss has been developed into a rodeo ground/cutter track. Making this land available for lease would terminate the present trespass situation.

T.H.

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Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.1 P1

Lease the lands in T. 1 S., R. 18 E., B.M., Section 35; NW¼SW¼SW¼, to Blaine County for the continued operation of a refuse disposal site when State standards are met.

Support needs

Appraisal

RATIONALE

This land is classified for Recreation & Public Purposes. It was under lease to Blaine County for use as a refuse disposal site from 2/24/66 until 2/24/74. Blaine County has since applied for an additional 5-year lease. The Idaho Dept. of Environmental and Community Services adopted the new Idaho Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards in June, 1973. Under these new regulations the current use of this site does not meet the criteria for environmental protection. Blaine County presently operates a sanitary landfill in the Ohio Gulch area and may desire continue use of this site as a pick-up point for refuse material.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflicts with this recommendation are wholly within the Lands activity.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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T.H.

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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Step 1 TH 1 Step 3

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and adopt L-2.3 P. 1 Step 2 multiple use recommendation which allows for disposal of only certain types of bulk waste.

Reasons

Blaine County has an operative sanitary land fill located in Ohio Gulch. The terrain, soils, and economic considerations of operating this site for total refuse disposal make it an impractical endeavor. Due to its limited use, by reason of its remote location; complete control and monitoring as required by the State of Idaho, Dept. of Environmental and Community Services, would create a severe hardship on the county.

Certain types of wase materials such as rocks, trees, etc., can be disposed of without constant surveillance and control by a local agency, under a conditional use permit.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Alternatives considered:

Step I Recommendations
1. L-2.2 P1 - closure of dump area
2. L-2.3 P1 - alternative method of operation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 T.H.1 Step 3

RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.2 P1

Close the dump site and require that the site be rehabilitated to standards acceptable to the BLM and the State of Idaho, Dept. of Environmental and Community Services.

RATIONALE

Blaine County presently operates a sanitary landfill which meets all State environmental requirements for refuse disposal. Pick up oints for refuse materials have been established in the area. The materials are picked up by the county and transported to the sanitary landfill site.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only significant impacts identified with this recommendation were within the Lands activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and adopt L-2.3 P1 which is a modification of L-2.1 P1.

Reasons

Although Blaine County has an operative sanitary landfill at the present time in Ohio Gulch its location is too remote to be of beneficial and economic use to local residents. There is a definite continuing need for a refuse disposal site in this vicinity for dumping bulky, nonpolluting, materials such as rocks and trees. The complete closure of this dump area would result in a hardship to local area residents and bring about a proliferation of dumping on other National Resource Lands.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Alternatives considered:

Step I Recommendations
1. L-2.1
2. L-2.3

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

✓

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

TH
~~B.H.~~
Name (MFP) Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 TH ~~BH~~ 1 Step 3

RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.3 P1
Lease this site to Blaine County for disposal of those materials (rocks, trees, etc.,) which the BLM, in conjunction with appropriate state agency, determines are eligible for a conditional disposal permit.

RATIONALE

Some types of refuse are suitable for disposal in sites which do not carry the stringent restrictions of a sanitary landfi The present site may be suitable for these types of materials disposal.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflicts with this recommendation are wholly within the Lands activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept this recommendation. This is a modification of L-2.1 P1. This recommendation limits the types of refuse materials which may be disposed of on this site.

Reasons

This site has been classified for Recreation and Public Purposes and is currently being utilized as a disposal area for some materials. The continued use of this site for disposal of bulky materials such as rocks, trees, and stumps could be allowed under a conditional use permit. This would aid the local area residents without creating a hardship on Blaine County and would reduce the chances of unauthorized dumping of refuse on other National Resource Lands in this area.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation which is a modification of L-2.1 P1 Step I recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

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RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.4 P2

Dispose of these National Resource Lands to a qualified minicipality or groups for development as a recreational site.

Support Needs:
- Classification
- Survey of boundaries
- Appraisal

RATIONALE

Most of these lands are currently being managed for recreational purposes under a cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. This land lies along Silver Creek, a well-known fly fishing stream. Much of the land traversed by Silver Creek is privately owned which creates access problems for the public. Recreation facilities development under R&PP regulation would enhance and protect existing resource values

Multiple-Use Analysis

Priest Campground is located along Silver Creek, a widely acclaimed fly fishing stream. This is one of the few areas along Silver Creek where there is public access and improvements for picnicking and camping. Further development of this area could be economically beneficial to nearby communities by increasing the visitor use potential of this site. High quality recreational experiences are becoming more in demand due to higher standards of living, more crowded urban conditions, and a more mobile society. Providing more recreational developments through the Recreation and Public Purpose Act would be consistent with current Bureau Policy.

Recreation (R-10.4) has proposed retention of this land in public ownership; to be maintained under the existing cooperative agreement between the BLM and the Idaho Fish & Game Dept., until such time as funding becomes available for the BLM to develop this site on its own. This is supported by Lands (L-2.5 and L-2.6).

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Multiple-Use Recommendations

Retain these lands in public ownership and continue to manage under the cooperative agreement until such time as the BLM has funds to further develop and manage the site under its recreation program.

Support Needs:

Engineering, survey of boundaries.

Reasons

Combined L-2.5 and L-2.6 to correlate with R-10.4. Management of this site is currently being effected under the cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. The Fish & Game Dept. has indicated an interest in getting out of the recreation management aspect because their function is primarily fish and game management. The BL presently lacks sufficient funding to take over the entire management and development the area.

Acceptance of L-2.4 could lead to some problems for the BLM in terms of classificatio monitoring, and compliance.

Decision

Adopt Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Activity	Lands
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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
L - 2.5 P2 Update the cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish & Game Dept., to clarify area of responsibility, further improvements needed or desirable, and establish a time frame for development.	This area has been under a cooperative agreement for some time; however, there is some question as to what should be done, by whom, and the time frame involved.

Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to L-2.4

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Refer to L-2.4

Decision	Reasons
Adopt the Step I recommendation	(See reasons and multiple use analysis under L-2.4 P2)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
L - 2.6 P2 For the BLM to develop this land and manage it for recreational purposes. Support Needs: Engineering.	Management of this land by the BLM would be consistent with Instruction Memorandum No. 75-543 and 43 CFR 6000.06.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Refer to L-2.4

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Refer to L-2.4.

Decision	Reasons
Adopt Step I recommendation	(See reasons and multiple use analysis under L-2.4 P2)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.7 P1

Lease the land in the NW¼SW¼, Section 32, T. 5 S., R. 13 E., B.M., to Bliss for continued use as a dump site when state standards for a refuse disposal site are met.

Support Needs: Appraisal.

RATIONALE

This land is already classified for Recreation & Public Purposes. The original lease to Bliss has expired. The Idaho Dept. of Environmental & Community Services adopted the new Idaho Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards in June, 1973. Under these new regulations the current use of this site does not meet the criteria for environmental protection.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflicts with this recommendations are wholly within the Lands activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation.
Refer to L-2.9 P1 Step 2 multiple use recommendation which is a modification of this recommendation.

Reasons

Gooding County has an operative sanitary lan fill located near Tuttle. The terrain, soils, and economic considerations of operat ing this site for total refuse disposal make it an impractical endeavor. Due to limited funds available complete control and monitoring as required by the State of Idaho, Dept. of Environmental & Community Services, would create a severe hardship on the village of Bliss.

Alternatives Considered:

Step I Recommendations
1. L-2.8 P1 - closure of dump area.
2. L-2.9 P1 - alternative method of operation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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L - 2.7 P1 (Continued)

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Decision	Reasons
Adopt Step 2 multiple use recommendation	(Refer to L-2.9 P1, which modifies this recommendation)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity
LANDS
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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.8 P1

Close the dump site and require that the site be rehabilitated to standards acceptable to the BLM and the State of Idaho, Dept. of Environmental and Community Services.

RATIONALE

Gooding County presently operates a sanitary landfill which meets all State requirements. Pickup points for refuse materials have been established in the Bliss area. The material are picked up by the county and transported to the sanitary landfill site. The City of Bliss went on record supporting the sanitary landfill site and resolved to rehabilitate the present dump site when the county wide sanitary landfill became operable. (Letter of 11/11/70.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only significant impacts identified with this recommendation were within the Lands activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation.
Refer to L-2.9 P 1 Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reasons

Although Gooding County has an operative sanitary landfill at the present time near Tuttle, its location is too remote to be of total beneficial and economic use to local residents. There is a definite continuing need for a refuse disposal site in this vicinity for dumping bulky, nonpolluting, materials such as rocks and trees. The complete closure of this dump area would result in a hardship to local area residents and bring about a proliferation of dumping

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Reasons (continued)

on other National Resource Lands.

Alternatives Considered:

Step I Recommendations
1. L-2.7
2. L-2.9

Decision	Reasons
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation	(Refer to L-2.9 P1 Step 2 recommendation which modifies this recommendation.)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. BH

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.9 P1

Lease this site to Bliss for disposal of those materials (rocks, trees, etc.,) which the BLM, in conjunction with appropriate State agency, determines are eligible for a conditional disposal permit.

RATIONALE

Some types of refuse are suitable for disposal in sites which do not carry the stringent restrictions of a sanitary landfill. The present site may be suitable for these types of materials disposal.

This Decision Void
R&PP - relinquished and rehab

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflicts with this recommendation are wholly within the Lands activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept this recommendation.

Reasons

This site has been classified for Recreation & Public Purposes and is currently being utilized as a disposal area for some materials. The continued use of this site for disposal of bulky materials such as rocks, trees, and stumps could be allowed under a conditional use permit. This would aid the local area residents without creatin a hardship on the village of Bliss and would reduce the chances of unauthorized dumping of refuse on other National Resource Lands in this area.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

(Refer to L-2.7 P1, and L-2.8 P1)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.10 P2

Make these lands available for lease to a qualified agency, municipality, or county for development as a recreational site.

Support Needs

Classification, appraisal, survey.

RATIONALE

Mormon Reservoir is a very popular fishing site. Many local and out-of-state people use this area for various recreation purposes. Limited development currently exists at the reservoir and the addition of boat ramps, camping, picnicking, and sanitary facilities would enhance the recreational experience as well as provide needed control of adverse environmental effects.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Mormon Reservoir is noted as a trophy fishing area. Increased summer and winter use has been noted and the existing facilities are overcrowded during certain heavy-use periods. Further development of this area could be economically beneficial to nearby communities by increasing the visitor use potential of this site. High quality recreational experiences are becoming more in demand due to higher standards of living, more crowded urban conditions, and a more mobile society. Providing more recreational developments through the Recreation & Public Purpose Act would be consistent with current Bureau Policy.

Recreation (R-10.1) proposes retention of these lands in Federal ownership and develop ment of the area as part of the BLM recreation program when funding becomes available. Lands (L-2.11) supports the Recreation recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and adopt Recreation (R-10.1) which correlates with Lands (1-2.11).

Reasons

Administrative and management problems could result from the acceptance of L-2.10 in term of classification, monitoring and compliance The BLM presently has some development at the site and, with additional funding, could develop the site to accommodate additional

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Reasons (continued)

use while offering protection to the existing environment.

Support Needs:

Engineering, roads, fences, sanitary facilities, posting.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

✓JM

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RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.11 P2

The BLM should develop and manage these lands for recreational purposes.

Support Needs: Engineering.

RATIONALE

Development and management of this land, by the BLM, for recreational purposes would be consistent with Instruction Memorandum No. 75-543 and 43 CFR 6000.06. The recreational experience of the public would be greatly enhanced by orderly and controlled development of this area.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Refer to L-2.10.

Decision

Adopt Step I recommendation

Reasons

(See reasons and multiple use analysis under L-2.10)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 BH 1 Step 3

RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 2.12 P3
Lease this tract to a qualified organization for development and maintenance under the Recreation & Public Purposes Act.

Support Needs

Classification
Appraisal

RATIONALE

The tract is currently being used, in trespass, as a rodeo ground/cutter track. Lega izing the use under the provisions of the R&PP Act would provide for better control and maintenance and would terminate the trespass situation.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is supported by Recreation (R-11.1) and does not conflict with other activities. Under an R&PP classification the lands could be leased to a city, county, or state government entity, or a nonprofit group such as a 4-H club or a rodec club. If no applications are filed for the lands the existing facilities should be removed from the land.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Recreation (R-11.1) recommendation.

Support Needs

Classification
Appraisal

Reasons

See Recreation (R-11.1)

Alternatives considered:
Trespass termination and removal of existing facilities and improvements.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

(Refer to Recreation, R-11.1 for reasons and analysis)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-3

Objective:

Agriculture

Make lands with Class I or Class II irrigation potential classification available for agricultural development over the next 25 years.

Rationale:

The PAA indicates there is no demand to make National Resource Lands available for agricultural development. However, district-wide, there are over 30,000 acres of National Resource Lands under application for agricultural development indicating a public desire. Making only those lands with Class II or better potentially irrigable classification available would lessen the chances of an agricultural development failing. Extensive surveys of water availability and sufficiency, soil factors, economics, energy, and environmental impacts would have to be conducted before any disposals were allowed.

B.H. - T.H.

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Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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AGRICULTURE

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RECOMMENDATION

L - 3.1 A

For lands not within a MUC, dispose of potentially irrigable Class I or Class II lands when found to be consistent with classification criteria set forth in 43 CFR 2410, 2430.1.

Support Needs

Classification.

RATIONALE

These lands are all classified potentially irrigable, Class 1 or Class 2 type. Some o these lands are being farmed at the current time in trespass. There is a current desir and/or demand that some lands be made available for agricultural development and only the better lands should be considered for this type development.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although the PAA notes a 'lack of demand' for National Resource Lands to be used for agricultural purposes, the current applications on hand and over the counter inquiries indicate otherwise. There are 21 Desert Land Entry applications awaiting classification action in the Shoshone office for lands located in the Bennett Hills planning unit. These are all for lands not included in a Multiple Use Classification. In addition, numerous requests have been made to reclassify lands previously classified as unsuitable for Desert Land Entry and lands presently included within an MUC.

The impacts related to disposal would include both social and economic. New families would be expected to move into the area creating additional demands for various services while putting more money into the local economy. Additional commercial and industrial growth in Bliss would undoubtedly occur. Current, local lifestyle is not expected to be significantly effected. Open space values would be altered, some livestock operations would be impacted, and environmental qualities such as air and water could be reduced. Additional tax revenues would likely be offset by the necessity of providing additional school, fire protection, and transportation maintenance services.

Range Management (RM 1&2.2) proposes to implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system on "...all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management...". Since these lands have the potential for disposal, any AMPs developed should have a contingency plan for grazing management when and if disposal does occur.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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B.H. - T.H.
Name (*MFP*)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

Wildlife (WL 2.8). Retain National Resource Lands in Federal ownership which are identified as being in the deer winter range area. This area includes the lands in T. 4 S., Rs. 12 and 13 E. The disposal and development of agricultural purposes of this land would eliminate native forage and restrict movement of local deer populations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Dispose of potentially irrigable Class I or II lands in T. 5 S., Rs. 12 and 13 E. B.M., not included within the Multiple Use Classification when found to be consistent with classification criteria set forth in 43 CFR 2410, 2430.

Support Needs

Classification

Reasons

Modified L-3.1A to exclude the lands in T. 4 S., Rs. 12 and 13 E. which are identified as deer winter range.

Alternatives Considered

Lands Step I

L-3.3 A-A1 Prepare an EIS on agricultural entry program before processing any agricultural entry applications.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Step 1 BH 1/THs 1 Step 3

AGRICULTURAL

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RECOMMENDATION

L - 3.2 A1

For lands within a Multiple-Use Classification having a potentially irrigable Class I or II classification; reevaluate MUC on a site specific basis, for possible disposal under agricultural entries when found to be consistent with classification criteria set forth in 43 CFR 2410 and 2430.

RATIONALE

There has been public interest in developing these lands for agricultural purposes. The draft State Water Plan recommends developing these lands for agricultural purposes. The agricultural entry - DLE EAR has identified all lands within these planning units as being High Conflict areas with varying soil capabilities. If taken on a site specific basis, the environment should not be adversely impacted since a more thorough analysis can be made.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Disposal of some of these lands could create management problems for Range (RM 1&2.2) if an AMP is implemented. Any grazing system developed should have a contingency plan in case disposals are made.

Wildlife (WL 2.8, WL 6.2, WL 7.1, WL 9.0) recommendations all show varying degrees of conflict with a disposal action. Classification action would bring out the location and degree of the specific conflict after further identification of sites have been made by the wildlife activity.

Wildlife (WL - 8.1) proposes to "Retain in public ownership and exclude livestock from areas identified as pheasant escape and winter habitat..." Particular lands identified include those in Sections 1-5, T. 5 S., R. 15 E. B.M., lands immediately north of Walker Reservoir in T. 4 & 5 S., R. 11 E., B.M; lands within 1/4 mile of Clover Creek in Section 10, T. 5 S., R. 12 E. B.M. In disposal classification, consideration should be given to retaining strips of National Resource Lands adjacent to these tracts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons

See Rationale & Analysis.

Alternatives Considered
Make no reviews until further wildlife inventories have been completed.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Area Wide
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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AGRICULTURAL

RECOMMENDATION

L - 3.3 A1

Retain Multiple Use Classification on these lands until an EIS has been prepared on the agricultural entry program within the District.

Support Needs

Idaho State Office.

RATIONALE

The agricultural entry - DLE EAR, prepared b the State Office, has identified all lands within these planning units as being High Co flict Areas with Variable Soil Capabilities. Based on this analysis, agricultural development within these areas may result in significant adverse impacts. Most of the public comments received on this report indicated a desire or need for an EIS before proceeding with allowance of agricultural entries.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activities exist for this recommendation. See Rationale.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and Accept Step I Recommendation Lands (L-3.2 A1).

Support Needs:

Soil Survey, classification

Reasons

See Rationale (L-3.2 A1). Also, these lands have undergone previous analysis by resource and a determination was made to retain for multiple use management. Little significant information has become available to indicate that the MUC is not still valid. However, new technology and systems of irrigation, no available, indicate that additional lands ma be developed without adversely affecting other resources or degrading the environment.

Alternatives Considered

Lands Step I Recommendations (L-3.2 A1 and L-3.4 A-A1).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Area Wide

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Name *(MFP)*
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L - 3.3 A1 (continued)

Decision	Reason
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation	(Refer to recommendation L-3.2 A1)

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B.H. - T. H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 BH1/TH1 Step 3

AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDATION

L - 3.4 A-A1

Prepare an EIS on the agricultural entry program before processing any agricultural entry applications.

RATIONALE

The agricultural entry - DLE EAR, prepared by the State Office, has identified all lands within these planning units as being High Conflict Areas with Variable Soil Capabilities. Based on this analysis, agricultural development within these areas may result in significant adverse impacts. Most of the public comments received on this report indicated a desire or need for an EIS before proceeding with allowance of agricultural entries.

Multiple-Use Analysis

See Rationale

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and accept L-3.2 A1 recommendation.

Reasons

See Lands L-3.2 A1.
An agricultural entry EIS will be done in FY 77 and will include these lands. State policy is to proceed with application processing on a site specific basis rather than defer action pending the EIS completion.

Alternatives Considered:

Reconsideration of all present MUCs in consideration of Bureau Motion Classification for agricultural entry allowance.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reason

(Refer to reasons above and under L-3.2 A1)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-4

Objectives:

Utility Systems/Utility Corridors

Eliminate haphazard and scattered development and installation of major utility systems throughout the planning units.

Rationale:

No local, county, state, or utility company needs have been identified. Existing projects are rather localized or amount to an uprating of existing systems. Keeping the development within areas of existing systems will confine environmental impacts to areas which have already undergone analysis for the various impacts. It will control haphazard and scattered development and will reduce application processing time substantially.

Potential need for additional rights-of-way exists if geothermal resources and oil and gas developments occur in areas of current interest.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. T.H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

UTILITY CORRIDORS/UTILITY SYSTEMS

RECOMMENDATIONS

L - 4.1 UC/US

Allow future development of major utility systems along existing systems or along utility corridors identified in URA Step 4.

Support Needs: Appraisal

RATIONALE

The public has become much more aware and concerned about the numerous 'systems' traversing National Resource Lands. The use of corridors for development and installation of major systems will localize the impacts associated with the projects. This will also allow for more timely and efficient processing of the applications since the areas will have undergone previous analysis of the associated impacts.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflict with this recommendation is with Recreation (R-9.1) which states, in part "...avoid any intensive developments..." for the portion of land within the utility corridor in T. 4 S., R. 11 E. B.M. The proposed recreation proposal for this area is its designation as a backcountry area. Development in this area should be allowed only when it is economically unfeasible to locate it within the corridor to the south.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I recommendation.

Support needs

Appraisal.

Reasons

See Rationale.

Alternatives Considered

Allowance in all areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. - T.H.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

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Step 1 TH/1 ~~Step~~BH/1

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UTILITY CORRIDORS/UTILITY SYSTEMS

L - 4.1 UC/US

Decision

Retain the previous MFP 3 decision to allow major utilities along existing systems and within existing corridors. However, in addition to corridors previously identified, one is hereby designated along the route described as Alternative 3, Railroad Avoidance Alternative, in Environmental Assessment ID-050-1-068. When existing utility systems are removed, their routes will no longer be considered to be utility corridors.

Reasons

This amendment is based on the analysis conducted as a result of a request by Idaho Power Company to construct a new 138 Kv power line. The new corridor will reduce access and maintenance problems, while protecting wildlife habitat, visual resources, and other public values.

Recommended by:

Erwin R. Cowley — 12/4/81
Area Manager — Date

Approved by:

12/4/81
District Manager — Date

Concurred by:

12/11/81
Acting State Director — Date

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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Step TH 1/BH Step 3

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UTILITY CORRIDORS/UTILITY SYSTEMS

L - 4.1 UC/US (Continued)

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

This decision was superceded by the new decision based on the Midpoint-Silver EA. The new decision was announced by the Acting State Director on 12/11/81. gc

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-5

Objective:

Communications Sites

Provide for development of communications sites atop Davis Mountain and Johnson Hill in accordance with BLM directives and with full consideration of open space and aesthetic values. Evaluate potential sites near Bliss, north of Shoshone, and future sites as identified on the basis of need and environmental quality.

Rationale:

The topographic features in the western portion of the Bennett Hills limit communications capabilities. Development of the Davis Mountain facility would enhance BLM and Idaho Department of Transportation efficiency at a minimum. The Johnson Hill site will enhance normal and emergency operations associated with maintenance of State Highway 68. Other prospective sites should be carefully evaluated as to their potential before development proceeds.

B.H. T.H.

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Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 BH 1 Step 3

COMMUNICATION SITES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 5.1 CS

Allow communication site development on Davis Mountain and Johnson Hill in conjunction with communication facilities already constructed.

Support Needs; Appraisal

RATIONALE

Communication site development creates an unpleasant visual impact in many cases. These sites are well suited for communication site development due to the topograp and they are well removed from areas frequented by the public. The use of one facility for several users will reduce the cluttered effect often-times associated with communication sites. Allowance at these locations will speed up processing time since the impacts will already have undergone analysis.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activities exist for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation

Support Needs:

Appraisal.

Reasons

See Rationale.

Alternatives Considered

1. No development.
2. Development of only one site.

B.H. - T.H.

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Name *(MFP)*
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L - 5.1 CS (Continued)

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

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L - 5.1 CS (Continued)

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-6

Objective:

Agricultural Trespass

Eliminate agricultural trespass situations within the planning units by F.Y.'78, by processing applications filed under the Act of September 26, 1968. Make further identification of trespass situations and initiate trespass action against trespassers by 1985.

Rationale:

The Act of September 26, 1968, expired on September 25, 1971; therefore, all applications filed under its provisions are at least 4 1/2 years old. Prompt processing of Public Sale applications under the Unintentional Trespass Act and the prompt identification and termination of illegal agricultural trespass not covered in the Act will serve to alert the public that the BLM will not condone this use. Only when these trespasses are cleared up will the BLM be able to effectively manage those lands.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Step 1 TH 1 Step 3 BH 1

AGRICULTURAL TRESPASS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 6.1 TlA

Process all unintentional trespass public sale applications by F.Y. '78'.

Support Needs

Reclassification from MUC
Appraisal

RATIONALE

All applications filed under this act have been in backlog since 1971. Prompt processing of these applications will help to clear up a management problem and improve the BLM image.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation

Support Needs

Appraisal

Reasons

See Rationale

Alternatives Considered

1. Longer time frame for processing.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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AGRICULTURAL TRESPASS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 6.2 T1 A

Dispose of these lands which were applied for under the Unintentional Trespass Act of 1968.

Support Needs

Classification, appraisal

RATIONALE

The Act (PL-90-516) made provisions for individuals who were occupying National Resource Lands to file for up to 120 acres of lands occupied or farmed in trespass. Disposal of these lands would satisfy the inten of the Act, remove a management problem, reduce the case file backlog, allow the applicants to fully develop and consolidate these lands into their farming operation and put these productive lands on the local tax rolls.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts in part with Lands (L-6.3 T1 A) and Wildlife WL 9.1, WL 9.2) which call for the management and/or retention of National Resource Lands along live streams and/or canals to insure access for recreation and water quality, and protect waterfowl nesting sites.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Dispose of these lands which were applied for under the Unintentional Trespass Act of 1968 which do not lie adjacent to live streams.

Support needs

Classification, appraisal.

Reasons

Modified L-6.2 T1 A to exclude lands lying along live streams from disposal.

Alternatives Considered

Accept L-6.2 T1 A as proposed in Step I.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. - T.H.

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Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference BH 1
Step 1 TH 1 Step 3

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L - 6.2 T1 A (Continued)

Decision	Reason
Adopt multiple use recommendation with the following modification: Lands under application situated adjacent to live streams may be included for disposal, provided a determination is made they are not necessary recreation, waterfowl, or fish habitat, protection or support of another resource, i.e. buffer strips, or other public benefit.	"Live streams" should not be used as a single criteria for retention. Each tract should be considered for its value and support of a multiple use program to meet Bureau goals and objectives.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

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Name (MFP) Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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AGRICULTURAL TRESPASS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 6.3 T1 A

Retain those lands in agricultural trespass, under Public Sale application, which lie adjacent to live streams.

Support Needs

Classification, appraisal.

RATIONALE

Retention of lands along live streams for multiple use management would be consistent with Instruction Memo No. ISO 75-194 which states, in part, "as a general rule, no lands will be sold which contain live streams." Consideration must be made for fish habitat, access, and buffer strips.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Refer to L-6.2 T1 A. This recommendation is supported by Wildlife (WL 9.1 and WL 9.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reject this recommendation and accept L-6.2 T1 A Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Support Needs

Classification

Reasons

Refer to L-6.2 T1 A

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

(Refer to L-6.2 T1 A)

B.H. T.H.

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AGRICULTURAL TRESPASS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 6.4 T1

Dispose of lands currently under agricultural trespass for which no applications exist under PL 90-516 when appropriate authority for disposal is available.

Support Needs. Classification, appraisal.

RATIONALE

The lands under agricultural trespass are usually fenced away from other National Resource Lands. This situation makes the lan unmanageable. The fact that they are currently being farmed is a pretty good ind cation of the agricultural potential. Land determined suitable for agricultural develo ment can be expected to reach their most profitable legal use in private ownership. (43 CFR 2430.5(a)).

Multiple-Use Analysis

At the present time, no means for disposal is available for lands under agricultural trespass unless they have been applied for under PL 90-516 or are isolated and qualify for disposal under R.S. 2455.

Lands (L-6.5) proposes to "...initiate an active program of agricultural trespass identification...". Until this has been done the extent of conflicts with other activities cannot readily be determined.

Wildlife (WL 9.1) proposes to "...exclude livestock and other noncompatible uses from the areas identified for waterfowl nesting...". Special areas of identified conflict include:

T. 5 S., R. 11 E., Boise Meridian
  Section 25; S½NW¼, SW¼SW¼
  Section 26; SE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼

These are lands which are traversed by canal laterals and include small pond areas which are used or suited to waterfowl nesting. Continued agriculture use and development would reduce nesting habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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B.H. T.H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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Step 1 Step 3

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

Disposal of, as yet unidentified tracts, could also affect Range Management AMP implementation and use.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Dispose of lands currently under agricultural trespass for which no applications exist under PL 90-516 except for the following:
T. 5 S., R. 11 E., B.M., Sec. 25; S½NW¼, SW¼SW¼; Sec. 26, SE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼.

Support Needs:
Legislation, classification and appraisal.

Reasons

Modified Step I to exclude specific parcels identified in conflict with Wildlife. Refer to Rationale and Analysis.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Disposal of all lands under agricultural trespass when authority is available.

2. Retain all lands under agricultural trespass and settle trespass.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H./T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

AGRICULTURAL TRESPASS IDENTIFICATION

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
L - 6.5 Initiate an active program of agricultural trespass identification and update all current agricultural trespass files.	Proper land management can be effective only when proper land status and use are identified and measures to correct these conflicts have been taken.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept Step 1 Recommendation.	See Rationale.

Support Needs

District-wide up-to-date aerial photography.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-7

Objective:

Unauthorized Enclosures

Terminate unauthorized enclosures on National Resource Lands by 1980.

Rationale:

Termination of these unauthorized enclosures will serve to make more forage available for livestock and help to identify land ownership. This will reduce the possibilities of agricultural and/or occupancy trespasses occurring within these areas and will help to more accurately identify property lines.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H./T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills–Timmerman Hill

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference BH 1
Step 1 TH 1 Step 3

UNAUTHORIZED ENCLOSURES

RECOMMENDATION

L - 7.1 T2

Initiate trespass action for payment of damages and removal of unauthorized enclosures on National Resource Lands.

Support Needs

Appraisal

RATIONALE

This action would be consistent with the provisions of 43 CFR 9239.2. In addition, the termination of these unlawful enclosures would help to more accurately identify property boundaries as well as remove a restric :tion on wildlife, livestock, and public movement.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only possible conflict with this recommendation is with Range Management (RM 1 & 2.4) Bennett Hills, which calls for fencing of all allotments. Some unauthorized fences could be used as part of a Bureau fencing system.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Initiate trespass action for payment of damages and removal of unauthorized fences on National Resource Lands which cannot be effectively utilized in a Bureau management program.

Reasons

Modified Step I recommendation to allow some unauthorized fences to be incorporate into a Bureau fencing program.

Alternatives Considered

No action.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-8

Objective:

Lands Quality (Excavated Areas)

Rehabilitate excavated areas to minimize or eliminate adverse environmental impacts.

Rationale:

Resource values such as wildlife habitat, livestock forage, watershed, and aesthetic values can be enhanced upon proper reclamation of these diturbed lands.

(Instructions on reverse)

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B.H./T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 TH 1- Step 3 BH 1

LAND QUALITY EXCAVATED AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 8.1 L.P. 1

Review all past and current Free Use Permit cases to determine responsibility for rehabilitation.

RATIONALE

Stipulations for rehabilitation are a part of each free use permit. If land examinations indicate the rehabilitation requirements have not been met the permittees can be required to take the required steps for rehabilitation.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I recommendation.

Reasons

See Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

T.H. - B.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 TH 1-BH 1 Step 3

LANDS QUALITY EXCAVATED AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 8.2 L.P. 1

Require rehabilitation of material site rights-of-way before accepting any relinquishments from the State Dept. of Transportation, Division of Highways.

RATIONALE

Land which have been disturbed are not proper for return to BLM management unless the have been properly rehabilitated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no conflicts with other activities for this recommendation. If proper rehabilitation has been accomplished on excavated areas, resource values such as livestock forage, wildlife food, nesting, and escape cover will be upgraded; in addition, there is less likelihood that these areas will be used for unauthorized materials removal or unauthorized dumping.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Support Needs

Compliance checks.

Reasons

See Multiple Use Analysis.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity Lands
Objective Number L-9

Objective:

Land Quality (Unauthorized Dumping)

Identify, clean up, rehabilitate, post, and monitor unauthorized dumping areas.

Rationale:

A complete inventory of unauthorized dumping sites is a "must" before further steps can be taken. Upon clean up and rehabilitation the resource values of these areas will be enhanced. Posting of the lands and monitoring will serve to put the public on notice that dumping will not be tolerated. Public hazards and environmental impacts will also be reduced or eliminated.

(Instructions on reverse) Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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B.H. T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 BH 1 TH Step 3

LANDS QUALITY UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING

RECOMMENDATION

L - 9.1 LP 2

Establish programs with service organizations to accomplish some of the cleanup, rehabilitation, and posting of these sites.

Support Needs

State Office administration

RATIONALE

There are several areas in which unauthorized dumping has occurred. Current manpower limitations and priority program limit the availability of BLM permanent personnel to pursue these objectives. Various service organizations have been active in this type activity with the BLM for some time with considerable success.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activities exist for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

See Rationale.

Alternatives Considered

For the BLM to handle all cleanup, rehabilitation, and posting of these sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None **Step 3**

LANDS QUALITY - UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING

RECOMMENDATION

L - 9.2

Make an intensive inventory of unauthorized dumping areas and initiate a cleaning-up, rehabilitation, posting, and monitoring program on these sites.

RATIONALE

These areas are unsightly and conditions may exist that create a hazard to the public, livestock, and wildlife. Cleaning up and rehabilitation of the sites will eliminate the visual impacts and hazards, posting will alert the public to this unauthorized use an monitoring will reduce the likelihood of the recurrence of this activity.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with other activities exist for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation

Reasons

See Rationale.

Support Needs

District-wide up-to-date aerial photography.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-10

Objective:

Reclamation Withdrawals

Make lands currently under reclamation withdrawals on National Resource Lands, which do not serve the purpose of the intended withdrawal, available to the operation of the public land laws.

Rationale:

Some Reclamation Withdrawals on National Resource Lands presently serve no useful purpose. The revocation of these withdrawals and removal of the notations from the official status plats would facilitate interpreting information provided on these plats and would make additional lands subject to the operation of the public land laws.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H./T.H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 TH 1- BH 1 Step 3

RECLAMATION WITHDRAWALS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 10.1 W

Review reclamation withdrawals to determine those which no longer serve the intent of the withdrawal and revoke those no longer necessary.

RATIONALE

Some of these withdrawals have never been used for the purpose of the withdrawal and impose an unnecessary restriction upon the land. Revoking the withdrawals and restoring the land to the operation of the public land laws would make these lands available to public application for various uses.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts exist with other activities for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation

Reasons

See Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Lands
Objective Number
L-11

Objective:

Stock Driveway Withdrawals

Make lands currently included within stock driveway withdrawals, which are no longer needed for stock driveway purposes, available to the operation of the public land laws.

Rationale:

Many of these withdrawals serve no useful purpose. Much of the land included within the withdrawals has been identified as having better agricultural potential than some of the presently available lands. Restoration of these lands to the operation of the public land laws would allow some of the better lands to be considered for development.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 BH 1 Step 3

STOCK DRIVEWAY WITHDRAWALS

RECOMMENDATION

L - 11.1 W 1

Review stock driveway withdrawals and terminate those which are no longer needed for livestock movement and support.

RATIONALE

Some of these withdrawals are no longer needed for the purpose of livestock movement. In many cases the lands covered by the withdrawals may have a higher and best use for agriculture or some other purpose. Revocation of the withdrawals and restoring the lands to the operation of the public land laws would make these lands available to public application fo various uses.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts exist with other activities for this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons

See Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Minerals

MINERALS ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Retain leasable mineral rights and approve all oil and gas lease applications on National Resource Land. Approve geothermal leases unless some overriding resource value(s) would be destroyed.

Retain locatable minerals in public ownership and cooperate with mining claimants.

Maintain presently designated material sources, allow free use permits subject to the recommendations of the district Surface Protection Team, conduct an inventory of saleable minerals, and establish community pits to meet local demand for saleable materials.

Revised Copy

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmer Hi

Activity
Minerals

Objective Number
M-1

OBJECTIVE

Insure the availability of Federal leasable minerals for future lease and/or development.

RATIONALE

Although potential for oil and gas or geothermal development is not considered to be very great within the Planning Area, there is a large area currently under oil and gas lease, and two smaller areas which are under consideration for geothermal lease. Policy guidance in BLM Manuals 1602 and 1603, coupled with the national "energy crisis", directs that any potential sources of energy should be available for use.

(Instructions on reverse) Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

NRL Leasable Minerals

Recommendation	Rationale
M-1.1 Retain leasable mineral rights and avoid withdrawal from mineral leasing laws, on all NRL and the private land outlined in dark green on Overlay No. 1. Also, retain oil and gas rights, and avoid withdrawal, on the private lands outlined in purple.	The location or extent of potential leasable mineral values is presently unknown; therefore, all lands having leasable mineral rights should remain available for exploration and possible development.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Maintaining the availability of leasable minerals will simply preserve BLM's option to allow leasing and/or development when or if an interest is expressed. There would be no commitment to allow leasing or development if substantial conflicts with other resources or uses were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the activity recommendation as stated above.	No conflicts with other activities or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 Multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire R.A. Step 3

Leasable Minerals

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
shown on MFP Step I Recreation Overlay, and areas adjacent to Morman Reservoir, Magic Reservoir, and Silver Creek. Leasing of geothermal resources on private land should be done only after consulting with the private landowner. All leasing should be subject to stipulations which would provide for as much protection of the environment and other resources as possible without making development of the geothermal resources completely unfeasible.	

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

BH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hi
Activity
Minerals
Objective Number
M-2

OBJECTIVE

Insure that areas which have potential for production of gold and/or diatomaceous earth remain open to exploration and available for mineral development, while minimizing potential for damage to the environment.

RATIONALS

These are the only locatable minerals known to have even minor potential within the Planning Area. The PAA indicates some interest in mining, especially for the diatomaceous earth. The policy guidance in BLM Manuals 1602 and 1603 provides for aiding and encouraging mineral development, but also for minimizing damage to the environment and other resources.

(Instructions on reverse)

BH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Locatable Minerals

Recommendation	Rationale
M-2.1 Retain the areas outlined in red in public ownership and avoid withdrawal from mineral location.	Although the potential for mineral development in the identified areas may be somewhat remote, the potential values should remain available for further exploration.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Judging from the limited evidence of valuable locatable minerals existing in this Planning Area, mineral location is not expected to substantially interfere with other resource activities. As new areas are identified as having some potential for locatable minerals, conflicts could arise with other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the activity recommendation, considering the additions of new areas if other potential for locatable minerals is identified.	No conflicts with other resources or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timm
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire Step 3
P.A.

Locatable Minerals

Recommendation

M-2.2 Cooperate with mining claimants in establishing access to claims and suggesting means for minimizing adverse impacts.

Rationale

Under the provisions of the 1872 Mining Laws, unless public lands are withdrawn they are subject to exploration and mineral development. By working with mining claimants, usually any major environmental impacts can be avoided.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Construction of mining roads under existing law could conflict with several resource activities. By seeking a cooperative relationship with the miners, hopefully ar damage to the environment or other resources would be minimized.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated above

Reasons

In absence of discretionary authority regarding mining roads, this recommendation will minimize conflicts with othe values.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire P.A. Step 3

Locatable Minerals

Recommendation	Rationale
M-2.3 Further identify and evaluate deposits of valuable minerals in the Planning Area.	No intensive inventory for minerals has been completed for the Planning Area. Such an inventory would facilitate more specific planning in the future.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This type of inventory would benefit the minerals activity by improving the existing information. Also, it would provide for alerting other activities of potential conflicts.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the activity recommendation as stated above	No conflicts with other resources or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timme Hi
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	M-3

OBJECTIVE

To the extent possible, provide rock, sand, gravel, and borrow material to meet the needs of the Idaho Division of Highways, local highway districts, and general public through the establishment and/or maintenance of free use areas and community pits.

RATIONALE

The PAA indicates that the future demand for saleable minerals will not exceed present use. The URA indicates opportunities for maintaining and developing sources for saleable minerals on National Resource Lands. BLM policy guidance provides for making saleable minerals available for use as needed to meet market demand.

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Material Sources

Recommendations

M-3.1 Maintain presently designated material sources until their material is exhausted. These areas are shaded brown on the overlay.

Rationale

A continuing need for mineral material is anticipated. By fully utilizing areas where excavation has already occurred, new surface disturbance will be minimized and more efficient use of the total mineral resources will be possible.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Continuing use of the presently designated sources will generally not create as great a conflict with other resource activities as initiating use of areas that have been previously undisturbed. If some of the sources are exhausted or have no future potential for use, they should be closed.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated above, also providing for inventory of the existing sites and revocation of the ones that are no longer needed.

Reasons

No conflicts with other resources or values have been identified. Revocation of authorizations on unneeded sites will help clear the records.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

BH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timm H
Activity
Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Saleable Minerals

Recommendation	Rationale
M-3.2 Retain the areas shaded apple green in public ownership and make any useable saleable material available as demand develops.	These areas contain sand, gravel, or lava rock, as identified in the URA. Although other sources undoubedly also exist, the availability of at least these known areas should be maintained.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only definite potential conflict identified would be in the Black Buttes area near the Shoshone Ice Caves. Making all the lava rock available for use would conflict with Recreation recommendation R-12.1. By eliminating the identified on the overlay for R-12.1 from sale of lava rock the conflict be resolved, and a large area would still remain as a source of saleable lava rock. Other identified areas could conflict with other resources, but such conflicts would be considered by the Surface Protection Team at the time the sources were designated for use.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above, except eliminate that portion which conflicts with recommendation R-12.1. Provide for surface protection when or if the sites are designated.	No unresolved conflicts remain, and an adequate area will still be available as a source of lava rock for mineral purposes.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

BH/TH

7.04

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	None
Step 1	Entire P.A.
Step 3	

Free Use Permits

Recommendation

M-3.3 Approve free-use permit applications for construction or maintenance material.

Rationale

The State Division of Highways and the local highway districts are dependent upon National Resource Lands for a free supply of fill and other mineral material. Continuing to approve such use is beneficial to the general public by reducing road costs, and stimulating economic activity.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The location of the areas which might be applied for is presently unknown. Depending upon the location and other factors, free use permits could conflict with any or all of the other resource activities. Potential conflicts would be considered and mitigating measures would be selected by the district Surface Protection Team prior to the sites being designated for free use permit areas. If high value resources would be destroyed, an alternate site might have to be found.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Allow free use permits, subject to recommendations of the district Surface Protection Team.

Reasons

Modified to provide for consideration of other resources and values.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timme H

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire **Step 3** R.A.

Community Pits

Recommendation

M-3.4 Conduct an inventory of rock, sand, gravel, and/or fill material within the Planning Area and establish community pits to meet the demand for these materials.

Rationale

An inventory is needed to better define what is available and where it is located. Establishing community pits would avoid delays in serving the public and would save time and work for the BLM in responding to public needs for mineral material.

Multiple-Use Analysis

An inventory of potential sources of saleable minerals would benefit the minerals activity directly. Other activities would be indirectly benefitted by more sources being identified because alternative sites to unacceptable locations could probably then be found. Setting up community pits would benefit the public by making material more readily available, would increase BLM's efficiency in handling applications for mineral material, and would greatly reduce random material sales which tend to interfere with other resource activities and open up new areas unnecessarily.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above, with establishment of community pits subject to approval of the district Surface Protection Team.

Reasons

No present conflicts have been identified but the precise location of community pits would probably be of concern to all resource activities.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Range Management
Bennett Hills

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
1

OBJECTIVE:

Increase forage production from the present estimated 65,618 AUMs to the estimated potential production of 98,140 AUMs by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area Analysis indicates increase in demand for forage in the Planning Area of over 50% by 1990. Approximately 22% of the total forage consumed in the Planning Area is produced on National Resource Lands. Forage produced on NRL generates $283,762 of personal income in the Planning Area. The above figures indicate grazing on NRLs in the Planning Area is significant. Since the estimated potential production of livestock forage is 98,140 AUMs while the P.A.A. projects a demand of 129,000 AUMs by 1990, the lesser figure was used (see 1608.31A1). Manual 1603.12G3b (Bureau long-term objectives for the range program) requires management which will "Provide forage to help meet the needs of the Nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities". Other pertinent guidance used to develop the objective is consistant with the above manual statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance - 1602 (1602.12, 1602.42c2a, b, 1602.42c3e) Supplemental Guidance - 1603 (1603.12G2a, b, 1603.12G3b, 1603.21a, b, 1603 - Appendix 1, Part II C 1); The Taylor Grazing Act (One of the purposes of the Act is "...to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range..."); and The Federal Grazing Regulations 43 CFR 4110.0-2, 4111.4-2).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Timmerman-Bennett Hills

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
2

OBJECTIVE:

Implement management practices on all grazing lands in the planning area to reach and maintain good range condition by 1996.

RATIONALE:

Step 3 of the URAs indicate a total of 153,608 acres are in Poor Condition, 315,191 acres are in Fair Condition, and only 154,529 acres are in Good Range Condition in the Planning Area. Step 3 and 4 of the URAs indicate present forage production is estimated to be only 67 percent of the potential. The full potential can be realized only if the range is in a good condition. Basic Guidance (1602.12) indicates the Bureau will "Protect the lands, resources, environment, and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible." Other pertinent guidance used to develop this objective is consistant with the above statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance (1602.11, .12, 113A, .42C2, 3, & 4); Supplemental Guidance (1603.12G3a); Federal Grazing Regulations (4110.0-2, 4111.2-1(a). In addition, references listed in the rationale for Objective Number 1. apply to this objective.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
3

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for protection and conservation of Threatened endangered plants in the Planning Area.

RATIONALE:

Step II URA indicates four species that are candidates for inclusion on the official list of endangered plants have been found in the Planning Area. Section 7 of Public Law 93-205 places responsibility for conservation of endangered plants with the Bureau.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Allotment No.	Allotment Name
0403	West Bliss
0404	Teceska
0405	101
0406	Pioneer
0413	King Hill
0414	Dempsey
0415	Indian
0416	Clover Creek
0417	Davis Mountain
0418	Black Canyon
0419	North Gooding
0420	Hash Spring
0421	Rattlesnake
0426	North Shoshone
0430	Kinze Butte
0431	Marsh Spring
0432	Macon Flat
Custodial	
Appendix I	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

UNIT WIDE
Threatened & Endangered Plants

Page 1 of

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 3.1 1. Inventory threatened and endangered plants in the planning area.	The extent and locations of threatened and endangered plants are not known at the present time.
2. Consider the physiological requirements of threatened and endangered species when designing and implementing all grazing systems.	Management that is based on the physiological requirements of these plants will provide protection and encourage increased densities and propagation of these species.
3. Provide for adequate protection of threatened and endangered plant species where vegetation disturbing range improvement practices are proposed.	Range improvement practices that disturb the present vegetation composition could destroy threatened and endangered species.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could have an adverse impact on livestock users in allotments where land treatments are proposed. If threatened and endangered plants are found to occupy proposed treatment areas, the acreage of treatable land would have to be reduced, thereby decreasing the potential increase in livestock forage production. The recommendation could restrict or prevent livestock grazing altogether if threatened and/or endangered plants are found which are susceptible to grazing.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 1.2, 3.2, 6.1, 1.5; watershed, W 1.4, and range management, RM 1. & 2.2, which propose vegetation treatments which could destroy threatened and/or endangered plant species. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because development of the geothermal resource could destroy threatened and/or endangered plant species. Lands, 3.1A which calls for disposal of tracts of land for agriculture purposes, conflict with the requirement of protection and/or enhancement of threatened and/or endangered species.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following recommendations: WL 9.2; W 1.5; R 2.1; RM 1. & 2.5 (unit wide), and range management support recommendations for increased access in the form of roads and livestock trails. These conflicts should be addressed before any on the ground action is implemented to insure threatened and/or endangered plants are not disturbed.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 12.1; W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3; RM 5.1, 6.1, 9.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15. Range management recommendations which propose improved

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)
grazing management, and adjusting stocking rates to the proper carrying capacity, also support the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept recommendations as stated above. Give overriding consideration to land disposal for agricultural purposes and to mineral leasing.	Modified to allow for land disposal and mineral leasing because the impact to recommendation of these programs appears to be small at this time. This recommendation may be reconsidered as more information becomes available.

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UNIT WIDE
Noxious & Poisonous Plants

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Map and inventory all noxious weeds and poisonous plants.	Adequate data is not available as to locations or concentrations of these plants. More information is needed so that preventative measures ca be taken (i.e., spraying, rerouting livestock trailing, etc.).
Continue noxious and poisonous plant control program with counties.	The counties have taken the lead in the plant control program and are equipped to do the job where BLM is not. This program is partially funded by BLM.
Consider treatments for grazing systems in AMPs that work toward control or reduction of noxious and poisonous plants.	Grazing systems that are designed to work again the physiological needs of these plants will he to control and reduce them, thereby improve ran condition and forage production..
Develop a noxious and poisonous plant control program with Elmore County.	No organized weed control program presently exists for that part of the planning unit with Elmore County.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no significant adverse economic impacts. However, a positive impact would occur where control on poisonous and noxious weeds reduce loss of livestock and infestation on private cropland.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2 and 7.1, which would prohibit treatments which would eliminate sagebrush in deer and sage grouse wintering areas. The recommendation conflicts with range management, RM 3.1 which calls for protection of threatened and/or endangered plant species. The herbicide application used in the weed control program could destroy some threatened and /or endangered plants.

The recommendation is in minor conflict with the following activity recommendations, WL 2.8, 5.1, 9.2, 11.1; R 2.1. These conflicts should be addressed prior to implementation of weed control practices on a site by site basis to insure adequate consideration of the resource values involved.

The recommendation does not support any other resource activity recommendations.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason:
Accept the recommendation as stated above and include the following provision:	
1. Coordinate noxious and poisonous plant control program with wildlife requirements so that no plants such as sagebrush that is critical to wildlife survival is destroyed.	Indiscriminate spraying could destroy vegetatio necessary for wildlife survival or threaten or endangered species.
2. Do not allow plant control where threatened and endangered plants are known to exist in significant densities.	

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UNIT WIDE
Exchange of Use

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3	
1. Adjust stocking rates where exchange of use licenses exceed the carrying capacity of the lands offered for exchange.	Current stocking rates appear to be in excess of the carrying capacity in many allotments. BLM Manual directs that exchange of use agreements ..."may be issued...not to exceed the normal grazing capacity of such nonfederal land." (4115.21A6b.) Allowing stocking rates in excess of the carrying capacity of lands offered for exchange of use contributes to range deterioration.
2. Encourage exchange of use licenses in the allotment for land located only within the allotment boundaries.	Exchange of use agreements for lands outside the allotment have been allowed that do not work to the advantage of administration of the range and has resulted in over-obligation of the range resources. BLM Manual states that "Exchange of use agreements should benefit or work to the advantage of district administration by blocking up range areas...and establishing...operation advantageous to both range management and...the livestock industry." "Such agreements may be issued to applicants...of nonfederal lands that are interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with a particular area of Federal range." (4115.21A6b). The State Department of Public Lands has expressed a desire to have lessees exchange leases where possible so that allottees control leases within their allotments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicates stocking rates on much of the exchange of use lands may be in excess of the carrying capacity. Part I of this recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use authorized, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on livestock operations involved. With proper management and/or land treatment, part of this impact could be mitigated over the long-run. Part 2 of this recommendation would have no significant economic impact on livestock operations involved.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 8.2, 11.1, 12.1; W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

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UNIT WIDE
Range Improvements - Fences

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 1. Maintain, construct, and/or relocate fences necessary for the implementation of allotment management plans.	Implementing proper management is the least costly and most advantageous method to improve range condition and increase forage production. Fencing is essential for implementation of grazing systems required for proper management. Proper maintenance of fencing will help control trespass.
2. Where possible relocate allotment boundary fences to include adjoining tracts of National Resource Lands that are not used (may have unauthorized use), or not allotted within respective allotments.	Including these "unused or unallotted" areas will increase the usable range within the allotment and provide more forage to supply the demand.

Multiple Use Analysis

Part 1 of the recommendation would have a positive economic impact on livestock users because installation of fencing is necessary for proper range management and would help in improving livestock forage production. Part 2 would have a favorable economic impact on livestock operators in allotments where the proposed adjustments would take place because the added acreage would make more livestock forage available.

The recommendation conflicts with recreation, R 8.3 which recommends avoiding construction of fences or other obstacles which would conflict with ORV use. It is likel that many of the fences needed for implementation of AMPs would interfere with ORV use The recommendation also conflicts with recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.12, and 14.15, which would restrict or constrain location and/or design of fencing to insure fences do not detract from the visual characteristics and to prevent disturbance of archaeological sites.

Lands, L 3.1A conflicts with the recommendation because it proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands for agricultural purposes should they meet appropriate classification criteria. This would prohibit construction of management fences or at least forestall installation until classification action is completed. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because development of geothermal resources would take land out of the allotments, thus requiring removal and/or relocation of fencing.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.7, 5.3, 12.2; R 2.1, 9.1. These conflicts should be addressed on a site

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

by site basis prior to installation of the proposed fences to insure all resource values are given adequate consideration.

The recommendation supports the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.4, 6.3 8.3; RM 2.2 (custodial management).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and include the following recommendations:	
1. Install cattleguards or gates that can be easily opened on all roads, trails, at fence corners, and at least every mile.	The requirements for cattleguards and gates for fencing are specified in BLM Manual 1737. Gates and cattleguards properly spaced will allow for ORV and reduce maintenance costs.
2. Coordinate fence location and construction so as not to detract or destroy the visual resources quality.	Fence construction or location could detract from scenic landscape qualities.
3. Do not locate fences on known archaeological sites.	Soil disturbance such as cat lines and livestock concentrations associated with fencing could destroy archaeological values.
4. Allow construction of fences pending classification on lands potentially valuable for agriculture.	Fences could be relocated at the expense of the land applicant if the lands are disposed of which would allow intensive management to continue.
5. Allow mineral leasing.	Fence relocation could be stipulated on the lease.

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UNIT WIDE
Range Improvement-Livestock Water

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.5 Maintain and construct water facilities necessary for proper livestock distribution and implementation of allotment management plans.	Implementing proper management is the least costly and most advantageous method to improve range condition and increase forage production. Adequate water facilities are essential to implementation of grazing systems and for proper livestock distribution required for proper management.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have a positive economic impact on livestock users in the planning unit. Developing waters where needed would improve distribution and promote implementation of sound grazing systems, which in turn would result in increased production and availability of livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.12, and14.15, which could restrict or prohibit construction of water developments. The proposals identify the need to preserve the natural characteristics of the landscape and protection of archaeological sites. Lands, L 3.1A, 6.2, 6.4, conflict with the recommendation because they propose disposal of tracts of land for agricultural purposes. Disposal would preclude expenditure of funds for water development on the identified tracts. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because it proposes leasing the geothermal resource. If development of geothermal resources occurred approximately 1/3 of the leased area could be excluded from livestock grazing. Thus, some water developments could be of no value. However, the likelihood of geothermal development seems remote at this time.

The recommendation supports all other activity recommendations which identify the need for improved range and watershed condition, and wildlife habitat.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above except where modified as follows:	
1. Coordinate construction of water facilities with recreation so as to mitigate the impact on the visual resource quality.	Improperly constructed reservoirs, etc., could significantly detract from the scenic landscape quantities.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont) Page 2 of 2
2. Coordinate development of water facilities to minimize adverse impacts to archaeological values. Development that would destroy significant archaeological sites should not be done.	BLM policy provides significant archaeological sites be protected.
3. Allow development of water facilities on geothermal leases.	Loss of water facilities due to geothermal leasing appears remote at this time.
4. Do not expend funds to develop water facilities on lands identified as potentially valuable for agriculture.	Disposal of land would result in loss of investment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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UNIT WIDE
Change in Class of Livestock

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.6	
Allow conversions in class of livestock only where; a. The stocking rate is commensurate with the carrying capacity for the class of livestock being converted to.	The PAA indicates a trend in class conversion from sheep to cattle will continue. This will result in activation of nonuse previously held by sheep operators and will increase actual grazing use in the allotment. The increased grazing pressure will cause the range condition to decline. In some allotments, the recognized Class I demand appears to allow grazing use in excess of the carrying capacity of the range.
b. A grazing system is implemented that will protect and propagate the key native forage species in the allotment.	Grazing by cattle is generally more intense for a longer duration and later in the critical spring growing season than customarily made by sheep. This use is more detrimental to the forage resource and will result in deteriorated range condition and a decline in forage production.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

The recommendation would have an economic benefit to the cattle industry in terms of additional AUMs available for cattle grazing. Increased maintenance of management facilities would constitute a negative economic impact for allottees. Since most of the sheep operators in the allotments currently use only a portion of their authorized privileges, an economic benefit would occur with regard to the market for excess AUMs and the opportunity to activate privileges with cattle. It is anticipated that some of the sheep operators would be against allowing conversions because rotation grazing systems restrict their operations to small areas of use. This could reduce their opportunity to take only the initial vegetative growth on forage forage plants which these operators consider to be the best quality of sheep feed.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 which identify the need to take no more than 50- 60 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation. It is likely that utilization in some pastures would exceed 60 percent under the grazing season and with conversion.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with recreation, R 2.1, 8.3, 9.1; WL, 6.2, 8.1, 9.1. These conflicts should be addressed prior to conversions to ensure adequate consideration of all resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

The recommendation is not supported by any specific resource activity recommendations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendation as stated above and include the following recommendation:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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UNIT WIDE
Season of Use

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.7
1. Establish general seasons of use and adjust grazing use to the following suggested dates:

Area A (allotments west of Bliss)
a. Allotments with acceptable grazing systems, grazing during any part of the year, providing base property requirements are met.

b. Allotments with custodial management only, 4/1 to 12/31.

Area B (allotments north of Bliss-King Hill to Davis Mountain)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 4/1 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 4/16 to 12/31.

Area C (allotments north of Gooding and Shoshone-Black Canyon to Kinzie Butte)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 4/16 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 5/1 to 12/31.

Area D (Macon Flat)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 5/10 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 5/20 to 12/31.

Area E (Hash Spring and Marsh Spring)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 5/15 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 6/1 to 12/31.

RATIONALE

Present phenological data and observation by district staff indicate that adequate plant growth to sustain grazing pressure does not occur prior to the suggested dates. Grazing tha begins earlier appears to induce close grazing most of the grazing season causing range deteri ration. This impact is mitigated where grazing systems are in effect since part of the allotment is rested and the previous year's growth is available to partially supply forage demand until the plant has adequate time to make growt and supply forage to satisfy the demand.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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2. Establish grazing seasons of use that are the same within each allotment for both sheep and cattle.

The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properl

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Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have an adverse economic impact on operators in allotments where turnout is currently set at an earlier date. The impact would result from the cost of providing feed on the base property for a longer period in the spring. These costs could be partially offset by increased forage production on the spring ranges resulting from additional growing time prior to grazing. Part 2 of the recommendation would have no known economic impact on the operations in the allotments where both classes of livestock would have the same turnout date.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife, WL 2.5 which proposes deferring turnout in the critical deer winter range in King Hill and Dempsey Allotments until April 16, and in the Rattlesnake and Shoshone Cattle Allotments until May 1. Since rest-rotation grazing systems are proposed on all of the above allotments, recommended turnout dates would be two weeks earlier than those suggested to reduce competition between livestock and wintering deer herds.

The recommendation is not supported by any other resource activity recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Encourage establishment of grazing season that coincide with WL 2.5 on allotments that contain critical deer winter ranges.

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WEST BLISS ALLOTMENT (0403)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 1. Implement an AMP with a rest rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tramp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA, Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system).	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all National Resource Lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 142 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing systems.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementation of an AMP and grazing system, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 100% of the qualified demand to 50% of the qualified demand, and a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range user. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendation favors establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife (WL 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 9.1) identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing on canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and and restrict access to water, which could contribute to the livestock distribution problems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 1.1c. The lands proposal is contingent upon major expansion resulting from development of geothermal power which is considered a remote possibility. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the West Bliss AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2; R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliaztion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including raptors and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps where feasible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow mineral leasing	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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WEST BLISS ALLOTMENT (0403)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Remove brush and seed approximately 1800 acres of National Resource Land to establish desirable perennial forage species.	This treatment combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time-frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 145 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.15 and Minerals 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2, 11.1; L 1.1c; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5; R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

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1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM Policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BH

WEST BLISS

Alturnatives
~~Authorizations~~ Considered

1. Forage inventory.

2.

3. ~~Consider~~ division for individual allotments - east of ~~freeway.~~ old highway.

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TICESKA ALLOTMENT (0404)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species, and improve range conditions and increase forage production ~~of~~ maximum potential. Approximately 61 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP is not in accord with manual requirements, and BLM policy.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 100 percent of the qualified demand to 50 percent of the qualified demand. This could result in an adjustment of livestock numbers and would, therefore probably result in an adverse economic impact to the allottees. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license could also occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor increased production of perennial grasses which will stabilize forage production.

Wildlife, WL 12.1, and Watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing from waterfowl nesting areas. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of the most productive area in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommenda tions: WL 8.1; R 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addresse at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2; R. 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction wil seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stabilit to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendation as stated above. Acquire easement on private land.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TICESKA ALLOTMENT (0404)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Remove brush and seed 575 acres to crested wheatgrass.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 67 ~~50~~ additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment. The treatment will help to equalize perennial forage production in pasture which will facilitate an AMP. It will also help mitigate the effect of fire since the perennial plant is not destroyed by fire and grazing can resume the following year. This is high fire occurrence area because of the railroad and the Ticeska railroad grade.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & gam Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with wildlife, WL 11.1; recreation, R 4.2, 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The wildlife recommendation proposes managing for birds-of-prey which involves maintaining certain densities of sagebrush; therefore this recommendation conflicts with brush removal proposals. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatment might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should developing of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultur purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determin impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

BH

TICESKA ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Allotment combination ~~continuation~~

Forage survey

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101 ALLOTMENT

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the desired vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 370 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the active Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet the manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility provisions in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirements.
4. Adjust the AMP to exclude the portion of the allotment which lies adjacent to the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments.	This portion of the allotment is proposed for combination with the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments. See RM 2.3 (0406).

Multiple-Use Analysis

Less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Wildlife (WL 8.2, 12.1,)and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit recommendation because it proposes excluding livestock grazing on the sand blow area above the canyon rim. The grazing system would require grazing on the area. The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the Wildlife activity recommendations: WL 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing ~~Clover Creek~~ AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2; R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.
2. Allow mineral leasing	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
3. Exclude grazing on the sand blow area above the rim until it is fully stabilized.	Modified to accept watershed W 1.1 recommendation. The area is fragile due to sandiness of soils and should be protected until the soils are completely revegetated to protect them from wind erosion.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

101 ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Combine with Ticeska Allotment

Watermellon Field

Forage Survey

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Combine the Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of the 101 and Burntridge Allotments.	See rationale in RM 2.1 (0406). The Burntridge Allotment is too small to logically and feasibl divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation. Combining these areas gives an area large enoug to justify pastures, division plans, and water developments required to implement a grazing system. This action would not work an economic hardship on the range user and would reduce use supervision costs to the government. This actic will improve the orderly administration of the range by providing similar management practices on contiguous tracts of National Resource Land.

Support Needs:
Land exchange of SW¼NW¼ Section 20, T. 5 S., R. 12 E., for SE¼SE¼ of same section.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of 101 and Burntridge Allotments, as recommended, could reduce and/or restrict the flexibility presently exercised by the livestock operators in handling their cattle. Both range users presently utilize National Resource Lands in connection with their private lands and have the freedom to put and take livestock from the allotment at their discretion. Therefore, the recommended combination could effect their present degree of flexibility but no serious adverse economic impacts are anticipated. With the combination creating larger areas to more efficiently manage and/or develop range improvements upon, positive economic gains from increased forage production should be available to the allottees over the long-term.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range management, Rm 2.3, along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of allotment resources, would support the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

Reasons (cont)

This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.3 (0406). It was accepted over the other recommendations because the resources can be more effectively managed with less cost for range improvement and administration.

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA, Step 4, for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve and maintain range conditions.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The present AMP allows discretionary use during the critical spring growing season of amounts exceeding 50 percent; therefore, this recommendation could result in reduced use and/or loss of some flexibility which would restrict the grazing operations of the allottees. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial forage species which will increase and sustain forage production within the allotment.

Wildlife, WL 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing on canals and reservoirs. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which could contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with wildlife, WL 8.1 and should be addressed at the time the existing AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2; R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence reservoirs and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Support Needs:
Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Combine Burntridge, adjoining part of 101 (isolated area) and Pioneer Allotments, then divide into individual allotments for both allottees.	Individual allotments will provide maximum utility of the National Resource Land to the allottees range operation. While not the most desirable alternative, the cost of administration and implementation of AMPs would be reduced from three allotments to two allotments over the present situation.
Revise and implement AMPs consistent with recommendation RM 1. and 2.1.	See RM 1. and 2.1 Rationale.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to combine Burntridge, the adjoining portion of 101 and Pioneer Allotments, then divide the area into two individual allotments would benefit both allottees involved. This would give them greater flexibility and freedom in handling and/or meeting their livestock needs which would have a beneficial impact on their operations. See recommendation, RM 2.1 for the Pioneer Allotment (0406) for additional analyses concerning the proposed combination.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range Management, RM 2.3 along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of resources within the allotment would support this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Reject this recommendation.	This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.1 (0406) It is rejected in favor of RM 2.1 (0406). Results in better mgmt., less costly and has minimum economic impact to the allottee.

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413) Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly (applies to the Hog Creek Allotment also, assuming it would be combined with the King Hill Allotment).

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity fo those areas in less than satisfactory conditi as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since the URA indicates current stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity, this recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations dependent on the allotment. With proper management and/or land treatment, part of this impact could be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 6.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 9.1; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0413).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.

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Reasons (continued)

3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Combine the Hog Creek Allotment with the King Hill Allotment and adjust the AMP accordingly; maintain the present grazing system and AMP provisions.	The Hog Creek Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation. The vegetation can be more effectively managed to reach Bureau range condition goals if allotments are combined because of the opportunity to implement a more effective grazing system. Administration and supervision costs will be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than two. The present AMP does not include the Hog Creek Allotment. Approximately 710 additional AUMs of livestock forage could be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management. The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements of the key native forage plants.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use are utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently, 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Shifting some spring use to fall use would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.

Support Needs:

Provide additional and improve existing access in allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have an adverse economic impact on the current livestock operator in the Hog Creek Allotment because it would require him to move his livestock more often and over a greater distance. This would increase his operational costs. The combination would reduce the Hog Creek allottee's flexibility because

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

his livestock management would have to conform to the needs of the larger operations and to the AMP requirements.

Adjusting grazing to balance spring and post-seed ripe use would result in a shift from the present spring use of about 2/3 to 1/2 of the total demand. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. A long-term beneficial input would occur, however, because the recommendations favor increased forage production. This recommendation also conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.1 which identifies a need to utilize no more than 40 percent of the current growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges because it shifts spring use to fall when utilization of browse by livestock is normally higher.

The combination of the two allotments does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations: However, the existing grazing system conflicts with the wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3, which identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation in each pasture. This conflicts with the recommendation because use in some pastures would be greater than 60 percent.

The recommendation conflicts with recreation, R 9.1 which proposes reduction of livestock in the area proposed for Back Country designation.

Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would contribute to livestock distribution problems. Land, L 3.1A proposes disposal of several tracts of land within the allotment for agricultural purposes, should they meet appropriate classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of important forage producing areas and would disrupt the grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing the potential geothermal resources in the allotment with minimal restrictions. This could restrict livestock grazing and disrupt the grazing system. If development occurred, approximately 1/3 of the lease area would be excluded from livestock grazing.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.4, 8.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; and lands, L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing King Hill AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 2.1 (0413).

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendations as follows: a. Combine the Hog Creek Allotment with the King Hill allotment when the least economic impact will occur to the allottee. Manage under custodial criteria in RM 1 & 2.1 (c.m.) pending combination.	Combining the allotment could have an overriding economic impact on the allottee at the present time because of the increased livestock handling and operation costs. Combining should be strongly considered if and when application is made to transfer or lease the grazing privileges or base property.
b. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.	This adjustment could cause economic hardship on the allottees and additional stress on the critical deer winter range by increasing use on important browse species utilized and depended on by deer.
Include the following provisions in the recommendations stated above: a. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, ~~elk,~~ and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
b. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams and reservoirs from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: Fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued)	Reasons (continued)
Streams & reservoirs: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries habitat are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when possible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat, and tromp streambanks thoroughly eliminating overhanging banks and vegetation required for fish habitat in streams.
c. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
d. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
e. Continue with livestock use as identified in the present AMP unless adjustment is needed to reach carrying capacity of range.	It is anticipated that the present AMP will provide adequate protection to the vegetative resource if part of the allotment is designate as a Back Country (R 9.1).

Support Needs:

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 2,500 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1,440 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 420 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0413) RM 2.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity); thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.15; and minerals, M ~~2.1~~ 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impacts of land treatment, and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

Recreation, R 9.1 identifies the need to designate the area adjacent to King Hill Canyon as Back Country. This complements direction taken by the Boise District on the west side of the canyon. The recommendation is in conflict in that no development would be allowed that would change the present character of the terrain.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on critical deer and sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes providing the classification criteria is met.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Allow no brush treatment in the allotment.	Modified to provide for Back Country (R 9.1); critical deer winter range(WL 2.2) and sage grouse winter range (WL 7.1) values. This recommendation is further supported by the potential land disposal possibility (L 3.1A). The value of these combined resources is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

KING HILL ALLOTMENT

OPPORTUNITIES CONSIDERED

Allotment combination

Revise current AMP

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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is no available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1975 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0414).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Reasons (cont)

2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414)

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RECREATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Continue existing AMP and grazing system.	The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements of this native key forage species. Approximately 260 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use are utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Shifting some spring use to fall use would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.
Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

Adjusting grazing to balance spring and post-seed ripe use would result in a shift from the present spring use of about 2/3 to 1/2 of the total demand. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. A long-term beneficial input would occur, however, because the recommendations favor increased forage production. This recommendation also conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.1 which identifies a need to utilize no more than 40 percent of the current growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This shifts spring use to fall when utilization of browse by livestock is normally higher.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain between 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the existing grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent.

Wildlife, WL 6.2 and 9.1; watershed, W 3.3, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water for livestock.

Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification criteria for agricultural use. Such

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

action would result in loss of appreciable tracts of important spring range in the allotment. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing would be restricted because development would require about 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 8.1, 13.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, and should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation as follows:	
1. Continue existing AMP and grazing system.	Refer to Rationale.
2. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.	This adjustment could cause economic hardshi on the allottees and cause additional stress on the critical deer winter range by increasing use on important browse species utilized and depended on by deer.
3. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be lef to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
4. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont) Page 3 of 3
and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	
Wet Meadows: Fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when possible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
5. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economi stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
6. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs:

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414) Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 375 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1460 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 200 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management, RM 2.1 (0414)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.15 and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impacts of land treatment, and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on critical deer and sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes providing the classification criteria is met.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendations as follows:	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont) Page 2 of 2
1. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range. Sage grouse winter range, and areas potentially valuable for agriculture (see no control area, Step II overlay#2	Modified to provide for critical deer winter range (WL 2.2) and sage grouse winter range (WL 7.1) values, and potential land disposal (L 3.1A). The value of these combined resources is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.
2. Coordinate land treatment proposal in the allotment where critical deer winter range, sage grouse range, and lands potentially valuable for agriculture have not been identified to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated prior to project implementation. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II). See Step II overlay for coordinated control areas.	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) on all lands with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0415).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (C415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 630 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and result in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.
Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized prior to seed ripe of the key species.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation at that time. Adjusting spring-use to use of the seed ripe would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.

Support Needs:

Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand, to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and a reduction in grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in livestock movements could restrict the grazing operation. Long-term benefits in terms of increased forage production from improved management would partially offset the reduction in use resulting from the adjustment to carrying capacity, as proposed in range management (0415) RM 2.1.*

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the recommended grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams in the allotment. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would increase the existing livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification requirements for agricultural use. Such action would result in loss of a large amount of the important spring range in the allotment. Disposal of the land would disrupt the recommended grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing ~~would~~ could be restricted because development ~~would~~ could require ~~about~~ up to 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1; recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued)	Reasons (continued)
	It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 per cent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet meadows: After implementation of a grazing system, fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potential are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 Adjust allotment boundaries to include within the Indian Allotment all National Resource Lands in the Mink Allotment.	The Mink Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation. The vegetation can be more effectively managed to reach Bureau range condition goals if allotments are combined because of the opportunity to implement a more effective grazing system. Administration and supervision costs will be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than two. The impact of this action on the allottee can be mitigated by transfer of grazing privileges between the allottees in King Hill Allotment, since both allottees would have use in the two allotments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no significant economic impact on the operators in the two allotments. However, the Mink Allotment user would lose some utility with regard to use of his private lands currently fenced with the National Resource Lands in the allotment.

Combining the allotments would not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	The area would be included and managed with a more effective grazing system than could be devised in the present allotment, which will result in beneficial impact to wildlife, watershed, and recreation resources.

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.4 Remove competing brush species on approximately 1,000 acres, and remove brush and seed approximately 2,940 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 500 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0415) RM 1.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 14.6, 14.15, and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impact of land treatment and the affect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit any land treatment on sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes, providing they meet classification criteria.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 3.2, 13.1; RM 1 & 2.2 (0415).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations(continued)	Reasons (continued)
to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Establish an administrative stock driveway, not to exceed 1/2 mile in width from freeway overpass to Bliss Canal, open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north. Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no major economic impact on the allottee. Since the proposed route is currently being used as the main livestock trail through the area, no actual change in the current operation would occur, thus no impact would result.

The recommendation conflicts with watershed, W 1.2, which identifies the need to meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation and increase ground cover in the area to be traversed by the proposed stock driveway. The heavy use of the driveway would not be consistent with the needs of the plants. Lands 3.1A, which proposes disposal of lands proposed for the stock driveway, could be in conflict with the recommendation because the establishment of the driveway could preclude agricultural entry. Watershed, W 1.3 conflicts with the stock driveway proposal because it identifies the need to retain at least 50 percent of the yearly production of herbaceous vegetation on the area. Heavy use by trailing livestock would not leave the desired amount of vegetation on the driveway.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendation: Range management (0415) RM 1 & 2.2. Establishment of the driveway would be supported by other activity recommendations which deal with the need for proper vegetation management, because administration and management of trailing livestock would be facilitated, thus adverse impacts from trailing outside established routes would be lessened.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept recommendation as stated above.	Benefits to administrative management is considered to be more important than the damage

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	caused to the vegetative resources as a result of the livestock trails.
Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.	Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations as lands are disposed of.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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INDIAN ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVE OPPORTUNITIES CONSIDERED

1. Combine entire allotment with adjoining allotment.

2. Combine that portion of the allotment south of Clover Creek with the Clover Creek Allotment.

1 & 2. These alternatives were not selected because disruption of the allottees operation and increased livestock handling costs that would occur are considered to be as important as the administrative benefits that would be gained by this proposal.

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1

Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).
Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.
It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates ~~are~~ maybe in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term,

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W-1.2, 1.3, 3.3, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2 12.1; recreation 2.1; ~~range management RM 1 & 2.2 (0416~~).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows: 1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See 1605. 44B2c(2)(b) for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed t propagate or provide for the physiological needs of the key native forage plants. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions, and increase forag production to maximum potential. Approximately 1400 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand are used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacit of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting some spring use to fall use will increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specifify as a minimum the normal operation maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not meet the manual requirement.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring, followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support

Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

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Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and possibly a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishemtn of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife (WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1, 3.1), and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1 13.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes ~~leading~~ leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.4 (0416), ~~2.1 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations continued	Reasons continued
	It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestoc gains normally begin to decline after 60 per cent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by live stock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries habitat are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting ~~habitat~~. and fisheries habitat.
3- Fence Clover Creek channel as designated on Watershed Overlay No. 1 to exclude livestock use. Provide water gaps no further than 1/2 mile apart.	This area is located on a major livestock driveway and will receive continual use each year. The proposed grazing system will not give the area adequate rest and protection to enhance watershed and wildlife values.
4- Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economi stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
5 Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1 & 2.3

Remove competing brush species on approximately 4,000 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 4,900 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.

RATIONALE

These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time-frame of 10- 15 years. Approximately 780 additinal AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management RM 1.1 (0416)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation R 9.17, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, and 14.15, and Minerals ~~2.1~~ 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment, ~~as recommended.~~ The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals ~~proposal~~ [illegible] ~~deals with~~ [illegible] the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife (WL [illegible] 7.1) and Lands (L 3.1A) which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on ~~deer and~~ sage grouse wintering areas within the allotment as proposed. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, 11.1; L 6.2, 6.4; R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 13.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	BLM policy On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendations (continued)	Reasons
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land Treatment projects on known archaeological sites	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock driveways, not to exceed 1/2 mile in width, as follows:	Large numbers of livestock trail through this allotment from the Bliss area and from south of the Snake River enroute to the Cama Prairie and points north.
1. From freeway overpass north of Bliss to Bray Lake. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. From Bray Lake to Crist Cabin. Open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment.
3. From freeway overpass to Camas Prairie via the Hill City-Bliss road. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for livestock trailing to the Camas Prairie from the Bliss area. Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.
Support Needs: Maintain, improve, and construct access for all driveways.	Access should be mtaintained on all trails so that sheep camps can travel with the herds thereby minimizing delays in trailing. Roads also make it easier to move the livestock.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could affect the Gooding and Camas County road departments because the Bliss-Hill City road is under their jurisdiction. If the stock driveway were officially established to parallel and include that road, livestock using the trail would constitute a potential safety hazard to motorists. Since the road is presently being used by trailing livestock, the safety hazard would not increase significantly. An adverse economic impact on the users would occur because a

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

necessary reduction in licensed use would occur to account for forage lost to the driveway withdrawal.

The recommendation is in conflict with wildlife, WL 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 recommendations which would exclude livestock from the upper reaches of Clover Creek and Monument Gulch Creek. The stock driveway would include the upper parts of these streams. The recommendation would also conflict with watershed, W 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, and 5.2; and range management, RM 1 & 2.4, which propose establishment and maintenance of a herbaceous vegetative cover on portions of the areas to be traversed by the stock driveways. It is unlikely that the desired vegetative cover could be maintained on those portions of the driveway. Lands, L 3.1A which proposes disposal of irrigable Class I and Class II lands would conflict with establishment of the stock driveway, should they meet classification criteria. Some of the tracts would be traversed by the driveway.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: RM 1.1 and 2.2 (Clover Creek Allotment) which proposes intensive management in the allotment. The stock driveway would assist in implementing the desired management, RM 2.3 (Davis Mountain Allotment) which proposes an administrative stock driveway which would connect with one of the recommended routes in the Clover Creek Allotment Establishment of the driveways is supported by other activity recommendations which deal with the need for proper vegetation management because control of trailing livestock would improve, thus lessening adverse impact on vegetation outside trail routes.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1; W 1.3. Although they will not be discussed in this narrative, they should be considered if the existing AMP is revised.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and modify to include the following:	Generally, benefits to administrative management are considered to be more important than the anticipated moderate amount of damage caused to the vegetative resources as a result of the livestock trails.
1. Fence the stream channels and meadows of Clover Creek in the vicinity of the Shearing Corrals to protect wildlife and watershed values.	No feasible alternative exists to reroute the trail. Fencing will provide reasonable protection for other resource values.
2. Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation	

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.

Support Needs:
Maintain access for stock driveways, reserve rights-of-way for public access prior to land disposal.

Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations if lands are disposed of.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT

Recommendation	Rationale
R.M. 2.5 Adjust Allotment boundary to exclude the area north of the shearing corral.	This part of the allotment forms a "panhandle" in which livestock congregate and heavily utilize the vegetation. The present grazing system does not adequately protect the forage plants. Including this area with the adjoining Davis Mountain Allotment will relieve congregating effect of livestock because of similarity of vegetation and topography.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Boundary adjustments (Bliss Point and south)

Grazing system proposed by association
doesn't appear to meet requirements of RM 1 & 2.2

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates and establish baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407.)

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1; recreation, R 2.1; ~~range management RM 1 & 2.2 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 1140 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to the health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manul requirements.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring, followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support Needs:
Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement. Exchange National Resource Lands in the Long Gulch area for scattered

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Support Needs: (cont)
private lands in the main part of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and a reduction in grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in livestock movements could restrict the grazing operation. Long-term benefits in terms of increased forage production from improved management would partially offset the reduction in use resulting from the adjustment to carrying capacity, as proposed in Range Management (0415) RM, 2.1.

Wildlife, WL 1.3, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the recommended grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 12.1, and watershed W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals in the allotment. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would increase the existing livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification requirements for agricultural use. Such action would result in loss of a large amount of the important spring range in the allotment. Disposal of the land would disrupt the recommended grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing would be restricted because development would require about 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.8; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Prote~~s~~ct wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economical stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs:
Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.3
Remove competing brush species on approximately 1300 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3900 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.

RATIONALE

These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 418 additional AUMs will be pr
duced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0415), RM 1.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 14.6, 14.15, and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatment as recommended. The recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatment and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding pro-

Reasons

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
posals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspection can be made and impacts of the project on th multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range. (See Appendix I, MFP Step II.)	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constrains on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417) Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock trails, not to exceed 1/4 mile in width, as follows:	
1. From Bray Lake east (Sec. 25, T. 4 S., R. 12 E.), open to grazing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. Southwest from Crist Cabin (Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 12 E.), open to grazing from 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment.
	Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would have negligible economic impact on the users in the allotment. A small adjustment would have to be made to make up for the forage excluded from use by the stock driveway. Possibly the adjustment would be mitigated by the increase in forage resulting from elimination of indiscriminate trailing outside the established driveway.

The recommendation is in conflict with lands, L 3.1A which proposes disposal of a tract of land which would be crossed by the lower trail (provided those lands meet appropriate classification criteria). Establishment of the trail would preclude disposal of part of the area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2, and range management, RM 1. & 2.2 which propose establishment and maintenance of a good herbaceous vegetative cover on the area. Although the same conflicts occur in the Clover Creek Allotment, they are considered to be minor in this case because the trails would have much less use and are not open for year-round trailing. Adverse impacts would be further mitigated by the late opening date of the upper

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

trail. It also conflicts to a minor degree with wildlife, WL 1.1, 5.1, 12.1. These conflicts will be addressed at the time the driveways are established to insure they will be given adequate consideration.

The recommendation is supported by range management (0417), RM 1. & 2.1, and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management. The recommendation would facilitate management of trailing, thereby reducing impacts from improper trail use outside the designated route.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above and modify to include the following:	Generally benefits to administrative benefit are considered to be as important as the moderate damage to the vegetative resource anticipated as a result of the livestock trail.
1. Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.	Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations if lands are disposed of

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Establish an individual allotment in the Long Gulch drainage.	This area is an extension of National Resource Land that is surrounded by private land. This area cannot be feasibly include in the Davis Mountain AMP because of its location.
Provide custodial management of the area. Refer to Custodial Management Recommendation, RM 2.1.	Refer to rationale for RM 2.1.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have a slight positive economic impact on the allottee to whom the individual allotment would be licensed. The positive impact would result from the increased utility to the allottee with regard to use of private rangelands he owns, which are adjacent to the National Resource Lands within the proposed allotment. Within constraints of proper management, the operator would be able to use the allotment in a manner best adopted to the use of his adjacent private rangelands.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity proposals.

To the extent that the recommendation would facilitate range management on the area and on the rest of the present Davis Mountain Allotment, the recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: range management (0417), RM 1. & 2.1; wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3; watershed, W 1.2, 5.2; recreation, R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	Same as Rationale above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Allotment Boundary Changes

Forage Inventory

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage may no be available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present polic provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goal is to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/o land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1. & 2.2 (0416).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATIONS

RM 1. & 2.2
Continue existing AMP and grazing system, except as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I active demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

Support Needs:
Improve access in allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Exchange isolated private lands to block up National Resource Lands and facilitate access.

RATIONALE

The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements o the native key forage species. Approximatel 1630 additional AUMs can be produced annuall within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.

Presently most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacit of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting some spring use to fall use will increas the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation, by adjusting the present spring use from about 70 percent of the current active Class I demand to no more than 50 percent would result in an adverse economic impact to the livestock operators dependent upon the allotment by reducing their livestock numbers and/or reduction in season of use during the critical spring growing season. The initial impact of the recommendation would be mitigated over the long-term by improved range condition resulting in increased sustained forage production for the entire allotment.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain between 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture and/or allotment. This conflicts with the existing grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent.

Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, and 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, canals, and streambanks. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water for livestock.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Recreation, R 5.1 proposes to close a substantial area known as the "City of Rocks" to livestock grazing which would alter the existing grazing system. Lands, L 3.1A recommends disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet appropriate classification criteria for agricultural use. Such action, along with minerals, M 1.2, proposal to lease potential geothermal resources within the allotment, should it prove to be an economic feasibility, would result in loss of large acreages of important livestock forage and seriously disrupt the existing grazing system.

These recommendations conflict to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 8.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 6.1, and should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams and canals from intensive livestock use which formally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing. This recommendation also applies to selected stream channels - see W 3.3 and watershed step I overlay II. and Reservoirs.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams ~~&~~ canals: Fence streams ~~and~~ canals, reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified, & channel fencing is needed to improve [illegible]. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when feasible. (See step I overlay)	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat. Excessive use on stream banks destroy riparian vegetation necessary to improve or maintain water quality.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
5. Leave City of Rocks open to grazing unless or until grazing proves to be a significant conflict with recreational use. Exclude livestock if conflict evolves.	Modified R 5.1 to allow grazing until conflicts surface. No conflict presently evident.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418) Page 1 of 3

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 3700 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3000 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approx mately 900 additional AUMs will be produced annually from treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected reductions in allowable grazing use for the allotment from adjustment of stocking rates to carrying capacity, as recommended in RM 2.1 Positive economic impacts would result from the recommendation. Where wildlife value are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the BLM.

This recommendation is in conflict with recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact land treatment and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources occur.

Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of all irrigable lands that meet the classification criteria; subsequently reducing potential livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would exclude any land treatment on sage grouse strutting grounds and wintering areas, resulting in losses of potential forage increases for livestock.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, and recreation, R 1.1 and 2.1. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments in the allotment to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement The proposed ~~a sound and acceptable~~ grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and strutting grounds. (See Appendix I, MFP Step II.)	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0415)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock trails not to exceed 1/4 mile in width as follows:	
1. From Bray Lake due east through Sections 30, 29, 28, and 27, T. 4 S., R. 14 E. to Black Canyon Creek in the North Gooding Allotment. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. From Crist Cabin to Rock Spring on Black Canyon Creek. Open to trailing from 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment.
3. From Bowman Flat to North Gooding Allotment. Open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used by Jones & Sandy sheep operation and the crossing is made about six times during the spring. The trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of the late spring growing condition in these higher ranges. Establishment of a stock driveway will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized traili and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation could have an adverse economic impact on the allottees to the extent that a reduction in allowable use would have to be implemented to adjust for forage taken out by the livestock driveway routes. Possibly, the adjustment would be mitigated by the increase in available forage, resulting from elimination of indiscriminate trailing outside the established driveway.

The recommendation does not conflict to a major degree with any other resource activity recommendations.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 5.1, 9.1, 12.1, 13.1; watershed, W 1.2, 1.3,

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Mutliple-Use Analysis (cont)

1.5, 3.3, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 5.1; minerals, M 1.2. These conflicts will be addressed at the time the stock driveway is established to ensure all resource values are given adequate consideration.

The recommendation is supported by range management, RM 1. & 1.2 (0418), and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management. The recommendation would facilitate vegetation management by reducing impacts from improper trail use outside the designated route.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	Same as Rationale above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Combining with adjoining allotments

Faulkner's trail to Camas Prairie
via Mormon Reservoir.

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATIONS

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly

RATIONALE

Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates and establish baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial Stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The URA indicates that additional forage (AUMs) in excess of the present active Class I demand may be available. This recommendation would have a positive economic impact to the livestock operators dependent upon the allotment. The anticipated increase in available forage would be contingent upon proper livestock distribution and also that State and private lands offered for exchange of use would not be reduced sufficiently to offset the potential excess on National Resource Lands within the allotment. Accordingly, the excess available forage would result in increased economic gains for the livestock operators by being able to increase their stocking rates.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation providing the method used to determine carrying capacity considers other resource needs. This recommendation is not supported by any other activity recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

Increased stocking rate allowed, that is consistent with other multiple-use resources would increase the livestock operation and would create a positive impact on the local economic base.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1 and 2.2
1. Under existing Class of livestock and grazing use, implement an AMP with a deferred rotation system that will provide for the physiological requirements of the native grasses and forbs.

RATIONALE

Historically, sheep use in the allotment has been lighter in intensity and earlier in the growing season than cattle, and the grass species have been able to regrow and sustain fair to good range vigor. Some areas of this allotment have received much heavier use than others because of the large amount of trailing. a deferred rotation system would allow adequate rest for the vegetation under these conditions to provide for the needs of the forage plants and will result in improved range condition and increased forage production.

Support

Provide north-south access from when the trail sheep enter the allotment (Sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 14 E.) to the little City of Rocks (Sec. 32, T. 3 S., R. 15 E.). This is needed to facilitate trailing use supervision and provide better distribution.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would restrict the flexibility presently exercised by the sheepmen in allowing their sheep to graze anywhere over the entire allotment. The proposal would also reduce the area that could be grazed each year and therefore, restrict the number of sheep bands the allottees are willing to run in the allotment which would be an adverse economic impact.

These negative impacts may be mitigated by the potential positive impact from increased forage production through implementation of an acceptable grazing system (AMP).

This recommendation would conflict with the following resources: Wildlife (WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of range in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.1 (0419).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliaztion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, spring, and streams from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified and conflict occurs, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Wet Meadows: After implementation of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 1. Prior to allowing conversion of sheep use to cattle use, implement a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species.	Conversion of sheep use to cattle use will result in activation of non-use previously held by sheep operators and will increase actual grazing use on areas previously grazed by sheep. The increased grazing pressure could cause the range condition to decline. In general, the recognized Class I demand allows grazing use in excess of the carrying capacity of the range. Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 1530 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in a more restrictive grazing system than required for the sheep use alone, and would probably result in less area open to grazing for sheep. With less area open to grazing the allottees would probably choose to run fewer bands of sheep in the allotment because of the crowding situation they feel undesirable. Therefore, an adverse economic situation would occur to the sheep operators.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Wildlife (WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of range in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.1 (0419).

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above. Include the provisions identified in the Multiple-Use Recommendation of RM 1 & 2.2 (0419).	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species on approximately 4300 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3975 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 875 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected reductions in allowable grazing use for the allotment from adjustment of stocking rates to carrying capacity, as recommended in RM 2.1(0419). Positive economic impacts would result from the recommendation. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the BLM.

This recommendation is in conflict with Recreation, R 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15, and Minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and method of the land treatments as recommended. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with restriction on land treatment which would occur should development of geothermal resources occur.

Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of all irrigable lands that meet the classification criteria, subsequently reducing potential livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife WL 7.1, which would exclude any land treatment on sage grouse strutting grounds, resulting in loss of potential forage increases for livestock.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.3, and Recreation, R 2.1. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments in the allotment to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement an allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM Policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5
Adjust allotment boundaries to exclude that part of the allotment between Highway 46 and the last boundary fence that lies adjacent to the Rattlesnake Allotment.

RATIONALE

This area is ½ mile wide and several miles long. It is difficult to utilize with sheep because the highway is not fenced. If the conversion trend from sheep to cattle continues as indicated in the PAA, the highway would have to be fenced before cattle could utilize the area. This would result in a long, narrow pasture, isolated from the rest of the allotment, and would not be equal in carrying capacity with other pastures. It is not feasible or logical to manage this strip of land with this allotment. It could be feasibly managed with the Rattlesnake Allotment. This change would not make an economic hardship on any of the allottees.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would not adversely affect the local livestock operators dependent upon the allotment for important spring and fall forage, other than through a possible loss of some flexibility in moving their bands of sheep. This loss of flexibility would result from a reduction in allotment acreage (spring forage) by fencing that area east of Highway 46 with the Rattlesnake Allotment. However, this loss would be mitigated by allowing some sheep use in the adjoining Rattlesnake Allotment for the forage removed by the boundary adjustment. Consequently, this recommendation should benefit management on both allotments involved in the adjustment with no adverse economic impact to the allottees.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

The recommendation was accepted because of benefits provided to administration and management of the range resource, and the small adverse impact to the allottees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See Step 4 URA for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use. (1603.12G4c The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 70 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properl utilized.
Support needs: Improve existing access and construct additional access to improve use supervision and livestock movement due to dense sagebrush.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in livestock forage production thereby creating a potential positive economic impact on the allottee's livestock operation. Implementing the recommended grazing system would require more livestock handling, and, therefore, increased operational costs. However, the added cost would be offset by benefits from increased forage production. The operator would not have the flexibility under the proposed grazing system that he enjoys presently, i.e., the livestock would not be permitted to graze over the entire allotment at one time.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 12.1, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 8.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 3.2, 6.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams, ~~and canals~~ from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont) page 3 of 3
Wet Meadows: After implementation of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat
3. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendation as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Remove competing brush species on approximately 2200 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	This treatment, combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 120 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could have a positive economic impact on the allottee's livestock operation because the land treatments proposed would produce a significant amount of additional livestock forage which could be licensed to the allottee.

The recommendation is in conflict with recreation, R 4.1, 14.12, and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain the layout and method of land treatments recommended The recreation recommendations deal with visual impact of the land treatment and the impact the treatment could have on archaeological sites. The minerals recommendation deals with restriction on land treatments should development of geothermal resources occur.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would exclude land treatment within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds. If the treatments, as recommended, were not allowed a loss of potential livestock forage production would occur.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 9.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicts should be addressed at the time the AMP is developed to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.2, 6.1, 12.2; watershed, W 1.4, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started:	
1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Implement land treatment proposals only where minimal impacts occur to other resources or which actually benefit other resource. All other resources should receive the overriding consideration. Coordinate land treatments with criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II.)	Modified to give overriding consideration to other resources. URA estimates indicate adequate forage is presently being produced in the allotment to provide for the Class I demand.
3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determin impacts of geothermal development on land treatments. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

RECOMMENDATIONS

RM 2.3
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates [illegible] ~~on~~ established baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407.)

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would probably have a positive impact on the livestock operator. The URA indicates additional livestock forage may be available providing existing distribution problems are resolved. If the forage production is determined to be greater than the current licensed use, and a subsequent permanent increase is allowed, a substantial economic gain could be realized by the allottee. The increase in licensed use on National Resource Lands might not be significant if the carrying capacity of state and private lands is lower (as anticipated in the URA) than the stocking rate allowed under the exchange of use license.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation provided the method used to determine the carrying capacity adequately considers the needs of other resources.

The recommendation is not supported by any other resource activity recommendations. However, the documentation of grazing capacity would be desirable for baseline information.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept recommendation as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT

Alternative Considered

Allotment combination

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421) Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.1
Adjust the allotment boundaries to include the following areas:

1. That part of the adjoining North Gooding Allotment east of Highway 46 from the settlement to the Gwin Ranch.

2. All of the Turkey Butte Allotment.

3. The southwest extension of the North Shoshone Allotment known as the Federicksen Lane.

4. Unallotted or unused areas in the following described areas:

Sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 16 E.
Secs. 25,35, T. 4 S., R. 15 E.
Secs. 2,3, T. 5 S., R. 15 E.

5. All of the Highway 46 Allotment.

RATIONALE

These areas are too small to be logically and feasibly divided and implement a rotation grazing system that will provide for the physiological requirement of the native forage plants. Combining these areas with the Rattlesnake Allotment will provide an area large enough to justify pasture division fences and water developments required to implement a grazing system. Water developments and miles of fence needed to implement a grazing system will be reduced over the present situation. Inclusion of that part of the North Gooding Allotment east of the highway will allow for implementation of a more effective grazing system for the area.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to combine that part of the North Gooding Allotment east of Highway 46 and the southwest extension of the Shoshone Cattle Allotment known as Fredericksen Lane with the Rattlesnake Allotment would result in the loss of important spring range to the operators in these two allotments. However, these losses would be mitigated by shifting some grazing use into the allotment benefiting from the adjustment from those losing acreage. There would be no adverse economic impact to livestock operators involved.

Combining the "46" allotment with the Rattlesnake Allotment would have an adverse economic impact on the current livestock operator because it would require him to move his livestock more often and over a greater distance, resulting in increased operational costs. It would also seriously reduce his present flexibility in going from an individual allotment bordering his property to a larger group allotment with AMP requirements.

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Combining Turkey Butte Allotment and the unallotted areas mentioned above with the Rattlesnake Allotment would have no adverse economic impact to the range users in the allotments involved. In fact a beneficial impact would occur in that more range would be available to grazing than under the present situation because of the unallotted areas.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates the stocking rate appears to be in excess of the carrying capacity of the allotment. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407).

Idaho's five-year goal is to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetation data to be gathered during the summe of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since the current Class I active demand appears to be in excess of the carrying capacity, this recommendation would result in reduction of grazing use, and, therefor would have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations dependent upon the allotment. With proper management and land treatment part of the impact could be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 5.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1. & 2.3 (0421).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotatio grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.3
Revise the present AMP as follows for the combined areas in RM 1. & 2.1 (0421).

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)

2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed, flexibility not to exceed 5 days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

Support Needs:

1. Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

2. Acquire by exchange the isolated private lands in the allotment which will provide access to water, improve distribution and block Federal lands to facilitate management of the Federal range.

RATIONALE

The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 960 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.

Presently most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting more spring use to fall use will increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements. Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.

The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep grazing in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from over 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and possibly a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife, WL 3.1, 8.2; and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2; and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems.

Wildlife, WL 2.4, 2.1 identify the need to assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer ranges are grazed by livestock in the fall, and to retain 60 percent of the annual growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This would restrict allowable grazing intensities in the fall and would require adjustment of the grazing system to provide protection for 1/3 of the critical deer winter range during the fall season.

Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development could prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with R 2.1, 8.1; L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1;

Multiple-Use Recommendations   Reasons

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:

1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliza-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
tion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
5. Arrange pasture location and the grazing system so that not more than 1/2 and preferably only 1/3 of the critical deer winter range is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.4 recommendation. Heavier grazing occurs on shrubs in the fall than in the spring or summer and results in removal of important food sources for wintering deer.
6. Remove livestock in the fall when utilization of the annual growth on the important shrubs exceed 40 percent on critical deer winter ranges.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.1 recommendation. Fall grazing on critical winter range results in direct competition between livestock and deer on important shrub species.

Support Needs; Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species and seed approximately 3320 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 480 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0421)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.12, and 14.15; and minerals, M 2.3 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, and lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on sage grouse wintering areas and strutting grounds within the allotment as proposed. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting areas. (See criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	The need to produce livestock forage to minimiz the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critica to sage grouse winter and nesting habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to include the following adjoining allotments:	
a. Curtis Lake Allotment	This allotment would be located in the center of the proposed North Shoshone Allotment. Including it as part of the North Shoshone Allotment will facilitate implementation of the North Shoshone AMP and the vegetation can be as effectively managed to improve range condition and forage production. Contiguous tracts of federal land would be under similar management and administration. Cost to the government would be reduced. An economic hardship would not be worked on the ranch operations of the present allottee.
b. That part of the North Shoshoshone (sheep) Allotment which lays west of Highway 93.	Combining the allotment will (with management) allow better utilization of forage without adverse impacts on the vegetation because of the time of use by the two classes of livestock and will provide better quality forage for sheep. Conversion of class of livestock could be facilitated where a sound management system is in effect. Administration costs would be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than three. Combining allotments would not work an economic hardship on any of the allottees.
Adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to exclude a. the Fredericksen Lane or the southwest extended part of the allotment.	This tract of land cannot be feasibly and effectively managed with this allotment because of its size and location. It was originally set up to facilitate trail use and does not lend itself to pasture rotation in a grazing system. Including this tract in the Rattlesnake Allotment would facilitate implementation of a rotation system and administration of the range resources.
b. Lands lying east of Highway 93.	This is a long, narrow tract of land that cannot be feasibly managed with the allotment because of Highway 93. This tract can be better utilized and managed with the Kinzie Butte Allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining the Curtis Lake Allotment with the Shoshone Cattle and North Shoshone Allotments, as recommended, would have an adverse economic impact on the present Curtis Lake Allottee. The allottee would have to move his cattle over longer distances, and separate them from the other livestock prior to taking them off the Federal range. His Federal range use would have to conform to the grazing system for the combined allotment. His operation would have to be constrained by the bylaws of the grazing association with regard to bull standards and other requirements. He would lose the utility of his private lands which are presently fenced with National Resource Lands in the Curtis Lake Allotment.

Combining the North Shoshone and Shoshone Cattle Allotments would have positive economic impacts on the sheep and cattle operations which presently have base property qualifications in the two allotments. The combination would provide higher quality sheep forage thereby increasing lamb weights. This in turn would increase monetary returns to the operators. Conversions from sheep to cattle would be facilitated and could be more readily carried out with regard to needed facilities in the combined allotment than in the North Shoshone Allotment in its present state (no facilities for cattle). With regard to cattle operations, the combination would have a positive economic impact because additional forage would be immediately available to partially offset expected losses in grazing use resulting from adjustments recommended in range management (0426), RM 2.2 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Refer to RM 2.1 for Kinzie Butte Allotment (0430) for analysis of exclusion of the part of North Shoshone Allotment lying east of U.S. Highway 93.

Exclusion of the Federicksen Lane area, as recommended, would have no significant economic impact on the allottees. It would cause the inconvenience of trailing livestock along county roads to the allotment rather than across National Resource Lands. Distance of trailing would not be significantly different.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations.

It is supported by range management (0426), RM 1. & 2.3 and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept recommendations as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2; ~~range management~~, ~~RM 1 & 2.3 (0426)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Revise the present AMP as follows for the combined areas in RM 1. and 2.1.	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 2700 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use license is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to the health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support Needs: Exchange for isolated private land in the allotment which will provide access to water, improve distribution, and block Federal lands which will facilitate management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in a slight adjustment of spring use to fall use and a reduction of grazing area because of rested pastures. ~~Therefore,~~ The economic impact to the Curtis Lake operator would be slight. Fence adjustment ~~resulting from adjustment in~~ required on the grazing system could have a substantial impact ~~to~~ on ~~the operator~~ his operation if he were required to participate. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production. The recommendation would restrict the sheep operators' individual flexibility because it would confine grazing to specific areas.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Wildlife, WL 2.4 and 2.1 identify the need to assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer ranges are grazed by livestock in the fall and to retain 60 percent of the annual growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This would restrict allowable grazing intensities in the fall and would require adjustment of the grazing system to provide protection for 1/3 of the critical deer winter range during the fall season.

Lands, L 31A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of productive areas and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1; RM 1. & 2.1, 2.5 (0426).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one grazing cycle that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
5. Arrange pasture location and the grazing system so that not more than 1/2 and preferably only 1/3 of the critical deer winter ranges is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.4 recommendation. Heavier grazing occurs on shrubs in the fall than in the spring or summer and results in removal of important food sources for wintering deer.
6. Remove livestock in the fall when utilization of the annual growth on the important shrubs exceed 40 percent on critical deer winter ranges.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.1 recommendation fall grazing on critical winter ranges results in direct competition between livestock and deer on important shrub species.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 Remove competing brush species on approximately 33,340 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 7,980 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 4300 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0426)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, and 14.15, and Minerals, 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1 and Lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on critical deer winter ranges and on sage grouse wintering areas, and within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 9.2 ; L 6.2, 6.4; R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 3.2, ~~RM 1 & 2.3 (0426)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and	

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impact of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultura purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.
6. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range. (See no control area, Step II Overlay No. 2.)	Modified to provide for critical deer winter range, WL 2.2. This value is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.
7. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

and nesting grounds. Refer to criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II).

Reasons (cont)

The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (FM 2.1 (0426)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat and nesting.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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SHOSHONE CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Discontinue exclusive use of National Resource Lands (Thorn Creek Field) under an exchange of use license, for private and state lands controlled by the Thorn Creek Assn.	This arrangement is not advantageous to administration of the National Resource Land and restricts opportunity for implementation of a proper grazing system. BLM Manual states that "Exchange of use agreements should benefit or work to the advantage of district administration by blocking up range areas...and establishing...operation advantageou to both range management and...the livestock industry. "Such agreements may be issued to applicants...of nonfederal lands that are interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with a particular area of Federal range" (4115.21A6b) This use allows the exchange of use of lands and is not consistent with the intent of exchange of use licenses.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no adverse economic impact on the users in the allotment. A positive economic impact would result from less handling of the livestock since there would be no need to separate cattle. Less handling would reduce operational costs to all allottees.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations.

It is supported by range management (0426) RM 1. & 2.3, and all other recommendations which propose improved vegetation management in the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept recommendations as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

NORTH SHOSHONE CATTLE ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Boundary adjustment - Brailsford - Rattlesnake

Grazing systems proposed by cattle association.
Do not meet phsilogical needs of vegetation and minimum requirements of RM 1 & 2.3

Private allotment for Thorn Creek Field.

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KINZIE BUTTE (0430)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 1. Combine the Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments.	A more effective grazing system can be implemented by combining allotments because of the larger area and increased number of treatments that can be used. Better utilization of the forage resource can be made with both sheep and cattle because of the time when the grazing use is made and the different forage requirements by the different class of livestock.
2. Adjust allotment boundaries to include that part of the North Shoshone Allotment east of Highway 93 with the combination of Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments, as proposed in this recommendation, and adjusting boundaries to include that part of the North Shoshone Allotment east of Highway 93 with the proposed combination would not adversely affect the local livestock operators within these allotments. The area east of the highway has traditionally been grazed by Campbell's sheep; therefore, the proposed adjustment to include this area with the Kinzie-Lincoln combination would not reduce the sheepmen's flexibility in the North Shoshone Allotment. The reduced acreage in North Shoshone resulting from this recommendation would be mitigated by allowing Campbell to continue his use east of the highway after the combination. Therefore, this recommendation should benefit management on all areas involved and would not create an adverse economic impact to the livestock operators. In fact, through better management and/or distribution of livestock, a potential positive economic gain could be received by the range users.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 6.3, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1, 3.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	

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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
1. Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...".. (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).
Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, r.2; Wildlife, WL 12.1, 3.1; Recreation, R 2.1; Range Management, ~~RM 1 & 2.3 (0430)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
	3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 1. Implement an AMP for the combined allotments with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tramp, and seedling establishment of key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological needs of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range condition and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 480 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would not have an adverse economic impact on the range users in the allotment. Since one allotment has strictly sheep use and the other has only cattle, some initial problems in handling of livestock would have to be resolved, but once an acceptable rest-rotation grazing system (AMP) has been implemented there should be economic benefits for the livestock operators. These potential forage increases from proper management and/or land treatments through implementation of an AMP for the combined allotments would help offset expected losses in allowable grazing use, resulting from adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0430) which proposes to adjust stocking rates to carrying capacity.

This recommendation conflicts with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing from waterfowl nesting areas which would reduce high quality livestock forage.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Wildlife, WL 12.1 and Watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40-50 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation in each pasture. This conflicts with the recommendation because use in some pastures would be greater than 60 percent.

Land, L 3.1A proposes disposal of several tracts of land within the allotment for agricultural purposes, should they meet appropriate classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of important forage producing areas and would disrupt the proposed grazing system.

Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing the potential geothermal resources in the allotment with minimal restrictions. This could restrict livestock grazing and disrupt the proposed grazing system. If development occurred, approximately 1/3 of the lease area would be excluded from livestock grazing.

The following recommendations conflict to a minor degree with the proposed recommendation: Recreation, R 2.1; Lands L 6.2; and Lands L 6.4. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of an AMP.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal develoOment is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1 & 2.4
1. Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species on approximately 2,200 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1100 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.

RATIONALE

These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 375 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management RM 2.1 (0430) (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, and 14.15, and Minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The mineral's conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife, WL 7.1 and Lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on sage grouse strutting grounds within the allotment as proposed.
The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 13.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow selective brush control within a two mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse nesting habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MARSH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0431)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is no available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage pro duction capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/o land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2; Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1; Recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; ~~range management, RM 1. & 2~~.2 (0431).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably clos to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.2
Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)

RATIONALE

Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c).

The present grazing does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 165 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementing the recommendation would not cause a significant adverse economic impact on the allottee. Increased fencing (if necessary) would result in some additional costs for maintenance. However, the improved management would increase livestock forage production. This would likely offset increased maintenance costs and partly mitigate expected reduction in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0431).

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows and springs. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, and R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed [illegible] ~~at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised~~ to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 12.12; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1; RM 2.1 (0431).

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds; and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one grazing cycle that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
5. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 3500 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 780 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0416)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, and 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit brush control on sage grouse strutting grounds and within the allotment as proposed.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; R 13.1, ~~RM 1. & 2.2(0431)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment within a 2-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds. See criteria referred to in 2. above.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse nesting habitat.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land-treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MARSH SPRING ALLOTKMENT

ALLTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Combining allotments

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommend tion could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 8.2, 12.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; ~~range management, RM 1. & 2.2 (0432)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological nee of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 1475 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirements.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support Needs:
Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

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Multple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from about 90 percent of the qualified demand to 50 percent of the qualified demand, and a reduction of grazing area for sheep and probably for cattle during the spring season. This adjustment would result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition less flexibility in the grazing license would occur. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1 identifies the need to exclud livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4; R 1.1, 2.1, These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing ~~Glover Creek~~ AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1; ~~RM (0432), 1. & 2.1.~~

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and ~~canals~~ reservoirs from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & reservoirs: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 6,000 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3400 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 1160 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0432)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, 14.12, and 14.15; and minerals, 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife proposal would prohibit brush control on sage grouse nesting and winterin areas within the allotment, as proposed.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.3, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; ~~RM 1. & 2.2 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigat Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting grounds. Refer to criteria in #2 above.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0432)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat and nesting
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Existing AMP

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT (CM)

Bea$\overset{c}{s}$on (0401), Cove Creek (0402), The Pasture (0408), Dunes (0409)
Fricke (0410), Black Butte (0427), Compound (0428), Spring Dale (0433),
Gwin Ranch (0434)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 1. Provide custodial management on allotments listed above.	These areas sre too small to implement a grazing system on and cannot be combined with other National Resource Lands because of private lands and natural barriers. Idaho's 5-year goals direct that management efforts outside AMP areas will be directed toward range use supervision as necessary to insure compliance with use authorizations and regulations.
2. Regulate grazing use to provide one of the following grazing treatments: a. Defer grazing until after seed ripe each year. b. Defer grazing during growing season until seed ripe time every other year.	This will regulate grazing use so that it is not made during the critical growing season each year which will improve vigor of forage plants and encourage seedling development on some years. The overall impact will be to improve range conditions and encourage additional production of forage.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Providing custodial management, as recommended, would have no economic impact on the allottees. However, the proposals to defer grazing until after seed ripe either every other year or each year, could have an adverse economic impact on those allotees whose normal period of use is during the spring. If spring use were shifted to post-seed ripe, those livestock operators would incur additional expenses to provide forage for the livestock. Most of them move their livestock on to the Federal range during the spring while their hay and other crops are being farmed. Shifting the season of use to a later time would preclude farming of a portion of the land and thus increase costs. Additional expenses would occur where fencing private lands away from the Federal range would be necessary. The recommendation conflicts with the following activity recommendations in the respective allotment, as listed below:

Allotment	Activity Recommendation(s) of Major Conflict
Beacon (0401)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; L 6.4; M 1.2
Cove Creek (0402)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
The Pasture (0408)	WL 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Dunes (0409)	WL 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Fricke (0410)	WL 8.1, 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Black Buttes (0427)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Compound (0428)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2; L 31A
Springdale (0433)	WL 6.2, 8.2, 12.1; W 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; M 1.2
Gwin Ranch (0434)	L 3.1, 12.1; W 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; M 1.2

Wildlife WL 3.1, 8.2, 12.1 and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40-50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation in the allotments. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization may exceed 60 percent of the forage plants. Wildlife WL 9.1, and 6.2, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, along streams and canals. This conflicts with the recommendation because it would reduce available forage for livestock grazing and restrict livestock access to water. Lands 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such action would reduce available rangeland and thus reduce forage production in the Compound Allotment. Minerals, M 1.2, proposes to lease, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land survace under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations on the respective allotments, as listed below. These conflicts should be addressed at the time management direction is decided to insure adequate consideration of all resource values.

Allotment	ACTIVITY Recommendations in Minor Conflict
Beacon (0401)	WL 9.2; R 2.1; L 6.4
Cove Creek (0402)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
The Pasture (0408)	R 2.1
Dunes (0409)	R 21
Fricke (0410)	WL 8.1, 9.2; R 2.1
Black Butte (0427)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
Compound (0428)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
Springdale (0433)	R 2.1
Gwin Ranch (04034)	WL 2.1; R 2.1

Supporting recommendations by allotment are as follows:

Beacon (0401)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Cove Creek (0402)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
The Pasture	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Dunes (0409)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Fricke (0410)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Black Butte (0427)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Compound (0428)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Springdale (0433)	WL 6.3, 8.3; R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2
Gwin Ranch	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above.	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any area where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to excude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: Exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	Damage caused by livestock grazing may be mitigated by implementing the recommended grazing regulation.
Streams & Canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps where feasible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
1. Allot and regulate the grazing use in accord with R 2.1 on tracts of National Resource Lands that are isolated from other National Resource Lands by natural barriers or private lands.

Known unallotted tracts to be considered:

T. 4 S., R. 16 E, Sec. 25 SW¼SW¼
T. 4 S., R. 15 E, Sec. 1 W½NE¼
Land located south of Milner-Gooding
  Canal
T. 6 S., R. 14 E, Sec. 4 & 5, south
  of railroad tracks
Land adjacent to Mormon Reservoir
T. 5 S., R. 15 E, Sec. 1 W½NE¼

RATIONALE

These areas cannot be feasibly or logically managed with other National Resource Lands due to location and size.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementing the recommendation could have an adverse impact on persons who presently permit their livestock to graze on the tracts without license. This adverse impact would be mitigated in the long run because current users would have some assurance that they would be able to run livestock on the areas each year as long as they met license and base property requirements.

The recommendation does not conflict with any specific activity recommendations. However, since little is known about the tracts and their suitability for grazing, major conflicts could occur depending on their location and terrain characteristics.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions:
  Coordinate allotting and grazing management with all other resource activities.

Reasons

Livestock grazing may have an adverse impact on other resource values which have not been identified at this time. Coordination is needed to prevent irreversible impacts on other resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple use values should be given overriding consideration.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.3
1. Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Stocking rates may be in excess of the present carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in a reduction of grazing use and would therefore have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed W 1.2, 1.3; (W 3.2 & 5.2 apply only to Springdale and Gwin Ranch Allotments); Recreation R 2.1; Range Management RM 1 & 2.1. The following wildlife recommendations support the proposal by individual allotments as follows:

Beacon Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Cove Creek Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
The Pasture Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Dunes Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Fricke Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Black Butte Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Compound Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Springdale Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Gwin Ranch Allotment	Wildlife, WL 3.1, 12.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as listed above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

1. Allotment combination

2. Range improvement

3. AMPs

Range Management
Wood River

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Allotment No.	Allotment No.
0601	Picabo
0602	Tikura
0603	Richfield
0604	Track
0605	Timmerman Hills
0606	Lave
0607	Canal
0608	Kime
0609	Hill City Branch
0608-0609	Kime-Hill City Branch Combination
Isolated Tracks	
Appendix II	

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	1

OBJECTIVE:

Increase forage production from the present estimated 65,618 AUMs to the estimated potential production of 98,140 AUMs by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area Analysis indicates increase in demand for forage in the Planning Area of over 50% by 1990. Approximately 22% of the total forage consumed in the Planning Area is produced on National Resource Lands. Forage produced on NRL generates $283,762 of personal income in the Planning Area. The above figures indicate grazing on NRLs in the Planning Area is significant. Since the estimated potential production of livestock forage is 98,140 AUMs while the P.A.A. projects a demand of 129,000 AUMs by 1990, the lesser figure was used (see 1608.31A1). Manual 1603.12G3b (Bureau long-term objectives for the range program) requires management which will "Provide forage to help meet the needs of the Nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities". Other pertinent guidance used to develop the objective is consistant with the above manual statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance - 1602 (1602.12, 1602.42c2a, b, 1602.42c3e) Supplemental Guidance 1603 (1603.12G2a, b, 1603.12G3b, 1603.21a, b, 1603 - Appendix 1, Part II C 1); The Taylor Grazing Act (One of the purposes of the Act is "...to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range..."); and The Federal Grazing Regulations 43 CFR 4110.0-2, 4111.4-2).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	2

OBJECTIVE:

Implement management practices on all grazing lands in the planning area to reach and maintain good range condition by 1996.

RATIONALE:

Step 3 of the URAs indicate a total of 153,608 acres are in Poor Condition, 315,191 acres are in Fair Condition, and only 154,529 acres are in Good Range Condition in the Planning Area. Step 3 and 4 of the URAs indicate present forage production is estimated to be only 67 percent of the potential. The full potential can be realized only if the range is in a good condition. Basic Guidance (1602.12) indicates the Bureau will "Protect the lands, resources, environment, and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible." Other pertinent guidance used to develop this objective is consistant with the above statement and includes the following: 1602.11, .12, 113A, .42C2, 3, & 4; (1603.12G3a); Supplemental Guidance Federal Grazing Regulations 4110.0-2, 4111.2-1(a). In addition regulations listed in the rationale for Objective Number 1 apply to this objective.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	3

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for protection and conservation of endangered plants in the Planning Area.

RATIONALE:

Step II URA indicates four species of endangered plants have been found in the Planning Area. Section 7 of Public Law 93-205 places responsibility for conservation of endangered plants with the Bureau.

(Instructions on reverse)

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T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0601)

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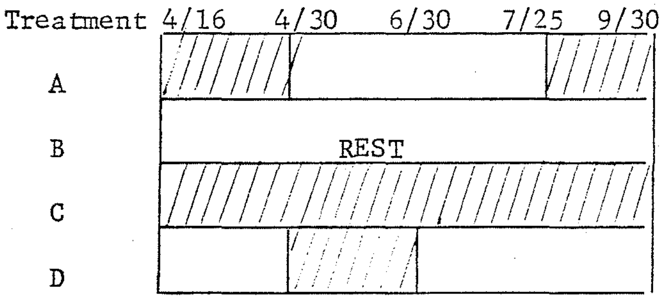
RECOMMENDATION

RM - 1, 2.1 .

Revise the present AMP and change the present grazing system to at least the following minimum design.



RATIONALE

The tentative evaluation of the present Picabo AMP (see Timmerman Hills URA, Range Management Step 3, p 8-12) reveals that the present grazing system design has little or no chance of improving range conditions and increase present estimated carrying capacity by 600 AUMs within 12 years after implementation. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4 p 6-9).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities Step 1 Recommendations reveals an adamant attitide that intensive livestock management is needed on this allotment. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constrains on the developement of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Implement a grazing system that will assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer winter range is grazed in the fall (after August 15).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

2. Defer livestock grazing on critical deer winter range until after May.
3. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 50 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.
4. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availablility of forbs.
5. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

The Wildlife recommendation to defer grazing on critical deer winter range until after May 1 could cause some problems with the livestock operators as they now turn out on some of this area April 16.

There are three other recommendations in the Range Management, Picabo Allotment, RM 1, 2.2, R 2.3, & RM 1, 2.4 that will effect the final selection of the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and other lands within the allotment, and to combine this allotment with the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment. See the Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 5 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.

Reasons

Deer winter range, critical deer winter range, sage grouse strutting grounds, sage grouse wintering area, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0601)

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from the soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 13 Ac/AUM under present conditions (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 7.6 Ac/AUM. "The initial stocking rates are of the most importance and must not exceed existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment". (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407). In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs this action may be necessary.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

See also the analysis for Recommendation, Picabo Cattle Allotment, RM 1, 2.4 for possible alternative to a reduction in active privileges.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

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RECOMMENDATION

RM - 2.3

Obtain information on present carrying capacity on all State and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

"Stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authoriaztions must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected" (W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397). Some of the private lands in recent years have been plowed and seeded thus changing the carrying capacity. The range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their land and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use. The present carrying capacity for all lands offered is at 6.9 Ac/AUM. These private lands are not thought to be in that good of shape.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.4

Combine this allotment with the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment and develop two four-pasture grazing systems incorporating the principles of rest-rotation grazing to improve range conditions and increase forage production. (See also Timmerman Hills Allotment Recommendations).

RATIONALE

It is estimated that if the two allotments were combined that there would be reduced negative and economic impact on the Picabo Hills Allotment licensees. Possibly no reduction in spring grazing would be necessary in the implementation of the grazing system. (See also T.H., URA-RM Step 4, p 8). There would be an economic advantage to both the Government and the licensees in total if the allotments were combined.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with the other activities recommendations.

Combining these allotments would create some hardships on the users in that they would be running their livestock in areas different from that which they have been using for the past several years. Also, before allowing any cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment, fences and additional waters would have to be built

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep them separate and develop individual AMPs for each allotment.

Reasons

Because of several factors, such as land patterns in Picabo Allotment, improvements needed to accomodate cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment, and possible user disagreement to the proposal, a firm or final decision to combine these allotments should not be made at this date.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

T.H.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP to provide for proper utilization and distribution of livestock.

RATIONALE

Additional water needs to be developed with the implementation of an intensive grazing system. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the revision of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any future water developments should be for season long use to facilitate lievstock manipulation within the proposed grazing systems for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601 (continued)

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accure to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.6

Treat 12,000 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying, chaining, or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 410 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 1,010 AUMs. The 410 AUMs would be realized in 4 to 6 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM Step 4, p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 12,000 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Brush control projects should not be initiated until after implementation of the grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.7

Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of proposed grazing system.

RATIONALE

The Picabo Cattle Allotment has several interior fences that were located to implement the present grazing system. These fences should be used where possible in the development of a better grazing system. No additional fences are shown at this time on the Range Management MFP Step I Overlay because location has not been determined.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R 8.3) and wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

(continued)

one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.8
By land exchange, acquire all State land within the allotment, also by exchange acquire some of the private lands owned or controlled by C. W. Gardner & Sons.

RATIONALE

The acquisition of State lands would facilitate management. Management of the National Resource Lands would be complicated if the State sections were to go into private ownership. The private lands referred to are owned or controlled by one individual. An exchange of lands within the allotment and/or other National Resource Lands to better block up both private lands and National Resource Lands would facilitate management of these lands. The implementation of grazing systems and administration of these lands would be enhanced.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Acquiring the State lands and private lands in this allotment by land exchange would block up the National Resource Lands and eliminate conflicts with proposed projects in the area such as brush control, fences, water developments, roads, trails, etc.

This recommendation is supported by Wildlife, which states: "Initiate a land exchange program to gain ownership of the private land identified or critical deer winter range on the Picabo Hills."

There is the problem of identifying National Resource Lands that would meet both the State's and the Bureau's requirements to consummate such an exchange program.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Consider these lands for acquisition in any future land consolidation program entered into between the State of Idaho, private landowners, and the Bureau.

Reason

It is not known at this time if or when the State Dept. of Public Lands and the Bureau would try to work together on this type of land consolidation program. Because of this unknown, the recommendation was moderated. Private landowners may or maynot be interested in such a program.
Acquisition of these lands would enhance the public values for the deer winter range and any other activity which would conflict with private lands.

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

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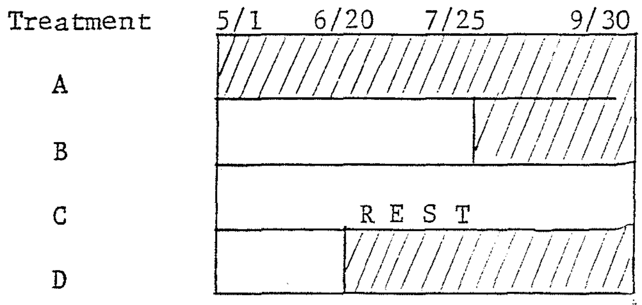
RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP and change the grazing systems to the following formula.



RATIONALE

The tentative evaluation of the present Tikura AMP (see T.H. URA, Step 3, p 13-16) reveals that the present grazing system design has little or no chance of improving range conditions. The proposed grazing system should improve present range conditions and increase present estimated carrying capacity by 119 AUMs within 10 years after implementation. (See also T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 10-12).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The following recommendations made in the Wildlife, Recreation and Watershed activitie lend support to the revision of the AMP to a more intensive grazing system: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, W 1.3, & W 2.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the developement of the grazing system and establish guidelines for livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
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2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting to improve watershed and range conditions.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

There are two other recommendations in the Range Management, Tikura Allotment, RM 1, 2.2, & R 1, 2.3, that will effect the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and to combine this allotment with the Silver Creek Allotment. See the Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.	Waterfowl habitat, sage grouse strutting grounds, sage grouse summering areas, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from the soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 15 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 9.6 Ac/AUM. "The initial stocking rates are of the utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment" (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407). In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs this action may be necessary.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

Brush control and aerial seeding projects could offset any needed reduction to carrying capacity if they were accomplished in a timely manner. (Tikura Allot. RM 1, 2.4 & RM 1, 2.5)

Attach additional sheets, if needed

'ions on reverse)

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Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.3

Combine this allotment with the Silver Creek Cattle Allotment (0305) in the Muldoon Unit.

RATIONALE

Each of these allotments presently contain two pastures and their present AMPs and grazing systems need to be revised. If they were combined and the proposed grazing system implemented then probably no additional fencing would be necessary. The grazing system could be implemented as soon as the EIS is completed. If the combination of allotments is not accomplished then both allotments would require additional fencing to increase the number of pastures. Water would also be an additional problem.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with the other activities recommendations.

Combining these allotments would create some hardships on the users in that they would be running their livestock in areas different from that which they have been using for the past several years.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
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Economic advantages to the Government would be realized in fewer needed improvements if the allotments were combined.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Reasons

Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep and revise the individual AMPs for each allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.4

Treat 3,770 acres of brush to release the forage species. This should be accomplished by spraying with 2, 4-D because of the amount of three-tipped sagebrush in this allotment.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 100 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity which combined with management will produce an additional 219 AUMs. The 100 AUMs would be realized in 4 to 6 years after treatment. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 3,770 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for brush control that are contained in Appendix II of this section. This recommendation is supported in part by Wildlife (WL 7.1 & WL 1.2)& Watershed (W 1.4) activity recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.5

Aerial seed to establish livestock forage species on 3000 acres of the allotment.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 120 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity. This treatment combined with management is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10 - 15 years.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be modified to include in the proposed seeding project a combination forbs and grass species to improve the vegetative composition for both livestock and wildlife (see WL 1.3, 5.1, 8.3 & 9.2). The Watershed recommendation W 1.5 also supports this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Aerial seed a combination of forb and grass species. Total number of acres to be seeded will be determined during project layout.

Reason

Aerial seeding of forage species are needed to improve range and watershed conditions within a reasonable time frame. Wildlife habitat would also be improved by seeding both forbs and grasses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Multiple-Use Recommendation
(continued)

Alternative

Do not seed. Manage for improved range and watershed conditions by a grazing system only.

Reason
(continued)

Also there is the chance that with this project no reduction in livestock numbers would be required.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.6

Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP to provide for proper utilization and distribution of livestock.

RATIONALE

Additional water needs to be developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water in the Northeast and Southeast pastures, and efforts should be concentrated on those two pastures. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the revision of the AMP, and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any future water developments should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing systems for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.7	
Treat 16,092 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying or burning.	This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 1000 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 2,258 AUMs. The 1000 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 16,000 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to the point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of the type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section. This recommendation in part is supported by Wildlife (WL 7.1 & 1.2) and Watershed (W 1.4) activity recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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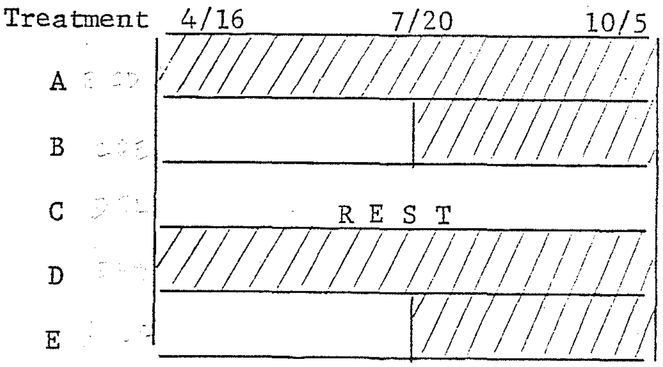
RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP and change the grazing system to the following formula:



RATIONALE

This grazing formula has been used in this allotment for the past two years. The operators have accepted it and it is working (see T.H., URA, RM Step 3, p 17-21). This grazing system should continue to improve range conditions and increase the carrying capacity by a total of 1250 AUMs over the present active privileges in the next 10 to 15 years. (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4 p 13).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

These recommendations can be accomodated in the present grazing system.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the above recommendation	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2

Obtain information to present carrying capacity on all State lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected" The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use. The present carrying capacity allowed for all lands offered is at 8 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange of use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange of use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Increase active AUMs by extending the present grazing of 4/16 to 9/15 to 4/16 to 10/5 for the 1977 grazing season.	This increase in AUMs would amount to an additional 262 AUMs of active qualification and would bring the total authorized AUMs to 2232 AUMs. This is close to the eight year actual use average of 2106 AUMs and just about even with the actual use average for 1972 through 1975 of 2121 AUMs. This actual use along with observations and other studies indicate that this additional forage is available for use (43 CFR 4111.2-2). The 2232 AUMs would obligate the National Resource Lands at a rate of 9.5 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not conflict with the other activities. The livestock use should be monitored to insure that no more than 60% utilization is occurring in any pasture.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept above recommendation.	This additional use can be accomodated without any negative effects on range or watershed condition, trend, or wildlife habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Change the 10% temporary non-renewable increase in livestock numbers that have been allowed since 1972 to active qualifications.	This proposed increase in active qualifications would be from the present active qualifications of 1775 AUMs to 1970 AUMs, which is still below the actual use average for the period of 1968 to 1975 which was 2106 AUMs. The average actual use for 1972 to 1975 was 2221 AUMs. This actual use along with information from other studies indicats that the additional forage is available for use.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not conflict with the other activity recommendations. The livestock grazing use should be monitored to insure that no more than 60% utilization of the herbaceous vegetation occurs in any pasture.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept above recommendation	This additional use has been tested since 1972 without any negative effects on watershed or range condition and trend.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5	
Allow an increase of 10% in livestock numbers for the 1977 grazing season on a temporary nonrenewable basis. This increase would amount to 220 AUMs over that of Recommendation RM 2.4.	This increase should be made on a temporary nonrenewable basis until it is determined from actual use and other studies that it could be made permanent. The total qualifications plus temporary nonrenewable use would be 2454 AUMs and would obligate the National Resource Lands at a rate of 8.6 Ac/AUM. The carrying capacity of this allotment under present management has been estimated at 8 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4 p 2) (43 CFR 4111.4-2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

No conflicts identified. The additional livestock use should be monitored to ensure that no more than 60% utilization of the herbaceous vegetation occurs in any pasture. If the actual use and/or the utilization studies indicate that any problems are evident as a result of this additional use it should be revoked.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the above recommendation	This would actually be the first increase in actual use since 1972. The allotment is improving and the increased use can be managed

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Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons (Continued)
	to stay within the multiple use guidelines outlined in RM 1, 2.1 of this section.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP to reflect the present grazing system as depicted by the following formula.

Treatment	5/1 – 5/15	5/15 – 7/20	7/20 – 7/31	7/31 – 9/30
A	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze
B	Rest			
C	Rest	Graze	Rest	

RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of minimum design to allow for improved range conditions and trend.

The present AMP depicts a two-pasture deferred system that was never implemented and the change was agreed to by the users and the present Area Manager (see T.H., URA, RM Step 3 p 22-25).

The present estimated carrying capacity of this allotment is 10 Ac/AUM while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 6.8 Ac/AUM. But this grazing system design may work without the need for a reduction in AUMs. Further evaluations are needed during the first cycle of the grazing system which starts during the 1976 grazing season (see T.H., U RA, RM. Step 4, p 15-17).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities' Step 1 recommendations reveals an adamant attitude that intensive livestock management is needed on this allotment. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.
2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements, they can be worked in with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.

Reasons

Waterfowl habitat, sage grouse strutting grounds, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Treat 900 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by spraying.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality or quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 50 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 135 AUMs. The 50 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 900 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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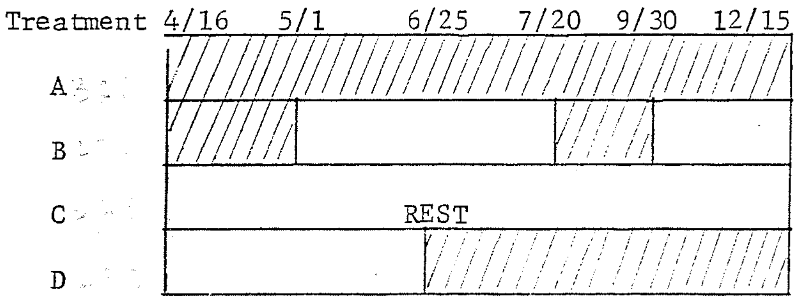
TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with at least the following minimum grazing formula:



RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of minimum design to allow for improved range conditions and improved production of quality and quantity of livestock forage. It is also anticipated that two such systems should be implemented, one each for the east side and west side. This should be done to allow for the flow from southeast to northwest of the sheep bands in the spring and back in the fall. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 3, p 26-29 and Step 4, p 18-21). Estimated potential increase in livestock forage is 1462 AUMs. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 2.)

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activity Step 1 recommendations reveals that intensive livestock management is a must to manipulate livestock to attain

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
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multiple use goals. The following Step 1 recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, 6.1, 6.4, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, & R 2.1, 3.2, & W 1, 2, 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system:

1. Insure that no more than 60% of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetative composition of 20 - 25% forbs, 55 - 65% grasses, and 15 - 20% shrubs.
2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.
4. Place increased emphasis on Watershed protection on NRL by improving overall range conditions.

There are three other recommendations in the Range Management, Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment: RM 1, 2.2, R 2.3, & RM 1, 2.5 that will affect the final selectioı of the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and other lands within the allotment, and to combine this allotment with the Picabo Hills Cattle Allotment. See the

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS (continued)

Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Implement a grazing system with at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 4 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.	Deer winter range, sagegrouse strutting grounds, sage grouse wintering area, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from soils and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 11 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 8.4 Ac/AUM. The sheep operators in this allotment are presently activating only 40 to 60 percent of their spring grazing privileges and 20 to 40 percent of their fall privileges. The new stocking rates are also needed to determine conversion ratio for change in class of livestock from sheep to cattle.

In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs, up-to-date stocking rate information is needed. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 21).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a moderate economic

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impact on the users through a reduction in qualification if this recommendation is implemented. Most, if not all, of any proposed reduction could be applied to privileges that are now carried in non-use status.

See also the analysis for Recommendation, Picabo Cattle Allotment, RM 1, 2.4 for possible alternative to a reduction in active privileges.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying Capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.3

Obtain information on present carrying capacity on all State and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected". The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Department of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Allow change in class of livestock from sheep to cattle after the AMP has been approved and the needed management facilities have been installed. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 19 and 20).	The past trend in requests to change class of livestock from sheep to cattle is expected to continue, and in fact several such inquiries have been made concerning this allotment. Allowing such changes would support the cattle industry's increased need for forage in the amount of up to about 5,000 AUMs in the allotment.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

There is not any direct conflict with this recommendation and those made by the other resource specialists. There would be an economic benefit to the cattle industry in additional AUMs if this recommendation is accepted. The negative impact on the present sheep operators might be the additional costs of needed improvements to control cattle in the allotment. The positive impact for at least some of the licensees would be the additional market for excess AUMs or the benefit of flexibility in being able to run cattle in this allotment. It is anticipated that some of the sheep operators would be against allowing the conversion on any basis as it might reduce what they consider to be the desired quality of sheep feed in the allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

The cost of investments by both the Government and the users would be more costly if a conversion from sheep to cattle were allowed. The difference would be in the amount of needed fences and water developments for season-long use with cattle.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the above recommendations with the added stipulation that the ratio of sheep to cattle would be based on information gathered in recommendation RM 1, 2.2 for this allotment.	The economic analysis for this area and the proposed benefits discussed above indicate that NRL should be managed to accomodate grazing by cattle and sheep.

Alternatives

Allow grazing by sheep only to keep range improvement costs down.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Combine this allotment with the Picabo Cattle Allotment (0601) and implement one AMP with two grazing systems.

RATIONALE

Combining these two allotment would have the following advantages:

1. Fewer livestock management facilities would be required (fences & water developments).
2. One AMP with two grazing systems could be implemented with no reduction in active use from last year's active use. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p 19).
3. The grazing system could be designed to allow for change in class of livestock for a grazing season of 6/25 to 9/30. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p 19 & 20).
4. The objectives of improved range conditions and increased production of livestock forage could be obtained in a shorter time frame by combining allotments that could be accomplished by keeping them separate.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

See the Multiple-Use Analysis for Picabo Cattle Allotment (RM 1, 2.4) which applies to this recommendation.

If these two allotments were combined, it would be important that the management facilities be programmed as soon as possible to accomodate cattle in the combined grazing systems so that protection and improvement of the resources could be attained.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.	Because of several factors, such as land patterns in Picabo Allotment, improvements needed to accomodate cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment and possible user disagreement to the proposal, a firm or final decision to combine these allotments should not be made at this date.

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep them separate and develop individual AMPs for each allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.6

Construct fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system

RATIONALE

Presently this allotment is fenced only on the north and south boundaries. It is estimated that about 30 miles of fence will be needed to implement the proposed grazing system. Both Highways 93 and 26 would need to be fenced, plus the interior pasture fences. No fences are shown at this time on the Range Management Overlay because location has not yet been determined. Plans for the fences will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R 8.3) and wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Construct new fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.7 Develop dependable water in order to provide for proper utilization and distribution.	There needs to be additional water developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water on the allotment, especially when cattle use will be allowed. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the development of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any water to be developed should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing system for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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the grazing system.

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.8

Treat 42,881 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying, chaining, or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 1,200 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity which combined with management will produce an additional 2,662 AUMs. The 1200 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment (see also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4 p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 42,800 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix I of this section.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse breed rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix I) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.3 Treat 720 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by spraying or burning.	This treatment is needed to improve quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This will produce an additional 39 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 79 AUMs. The 39 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T. H., URA, RM Step 4, page 2.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation for 720 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed condition within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:

Treatment	4/16–7/20	7/20–9/30
A	GRAZE	GRAZE
B	REST	GRAZE
C	R E S T	R E S T

RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase under this type of management by 35 AUMs over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., RUA, RM, Step 4, pages 2, 29 and 30.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations made by other resource activity specialists lend support to this recommendation for R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2 and W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on this development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20-25 percent forbs, 55-60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

There is also a recommendation to combine this allotment with the Kime Allotment and then develop one grazing system for both allotments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Implement the above grazing system by either fencing, a one pasture treatment, or combining with the Kime Allotment.	No final decision as to just how the system is to be applied to the allotment has been made. This will be worked out with the licensees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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HILL CITY BRANCH 0609

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2
Treat 695 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by either spraying or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 35 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 70 AUMs. The 35 AUMs by treatment would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4 page 2.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation for 695 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage and improve watershed conditions within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Construct fences to allow for implementation of a grazing system.	The fences needed for this allotment will depend upon how the proposed grazing system is applied. Some boundary fence will be needed and/or one or two cattleguards. The exact location of these facilities has not been determined. Plans for these facilities will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

Multiple-Use Analysis

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the Recreation (R 8.3) and Wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Construct new fences needed for implementation of the AMP. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with above analysis.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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KIME ALLOTMENT 0608 & HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Combine these two small allotments and write an AMP with the grazing formula recommended for the Hill City Branch Allotment.	If these two allotments were combined the proposed grazing system could be implemented on National Resource Land at less cost while providing a pasture for each treatment each year. Otherwise the only way to implement the individual grazing system may be to use one pasture with three treatments applied to it. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, pages 5, 27-30.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any of the other activity recommendations.

It may be desirable to combine these allotments to implement the grazing system, but as of this date we have not conferred with the licensees to determine if a combining would suit their operations. After talking to them a final decision will be made on this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Combine these allotments if the proposed grazing system can best be implemented by the combination.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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ENTIRE UNIT - ISOLATED TRACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS

RM 2.1
Identify the several semi-isolated tracts of National Resource Land within the unit that need some sort of management to maintain and/or improve range conditions.

RATIONALE

There are several isolated tracts of National Resource Lands within the unit that are presently not being licensed under regular procedures. These tracts should at least receive custodial management to insure adequate protection of range conditions.

These lands might also be used in an exchange of land program to block up National Resource Land within allotment boundaries.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with other activities recommendations.

At present it is known that some grazing use is made on some of these lands, but it is not known at this time whose livestock graze on them. There may be some sort of agreement between the BLM and private individuals on these tracts which will have to be identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by getting some sort of management on these isolated tracts of land.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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UNIT WIDE

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
The season of use in the Timmerman Unit should be established as 4/16 to 12/15.

RATIONALE

The present grazing seasons vary for each allotment, some of which are different than the present actual use. All of the present seasons were established to satisfy the apparent desires of the livestock operators and not the physiological needs of the forage plants. If the proper season of use is changed to 4/16 to 12/15 it would allow for management flexibility in determining what grazing seasons could be proposed in allotment management plans and grazing systems. The users should be encouraged to use more of their active use in the summer and fall portions of the grazing season to better facilitate meaningful grazing systems. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, page 5.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are two wildlife recommendations (WL 2.4 and WL 2.5) that conflict on specific areas within the unit with this recommendation. They are to allow no more than 1/3 of the critical winter range to be grazed by livestock in the fall (after 8/15) and to defer livestock grazing on the critical deer winter range until after May 1.

These recommendations can probably be accomodated in the development of the Picabo Hills AMP. These are the only conflicts with the other activity recommendations.

There could be an adverse economic impact on the licensees if in any allotment the season of use that is written into the proposed AMP is different than the actual seasons that they are presently using. This could result in additional feeding costs, revising their basic operations, etc.

Intensive grazing systems are proposed for all allotments in the unit and if they are implemented and season of use determined on an allotment basis within the maximum season of 4/16 to 12/15, the physiological requirements of the plants can be met.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the above recommendation.

Reason

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

APPENDIX II

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MFP

TIMMERMAN HILLS UNIT

General Coordination Guidelines for Brush Control Projects:

1. Sagebrush eradication methods to be considered are spraying, burning, chaining, beating, and other (new methods that may be developed).

2. Brush control projects will be considered only after a detailed allotment management plan or grazing system has been developed and implemented.

3. Project layout and methods of control used will be such that the projects will blend into the natural environment as much as possible.

4. No attempt will be made to attain 100% brush kill on any given area. Brush is considered to be a desirable part of the vegetative makeup of any given block of land. In most of the areas to be treated about 15-20% of the vegetative cover in brush would be desirable.

5. Forbs composition at the desired level of 20-25% is the accepted Wildlife Recommendations for the entire area. This goal puts additional constraints on spraying of sagebrush with chemicals which also reduce forbs. It may be that some reduction could be accepted for the short term, if long term benefits in forb production could be attained. Another possible mitigating measure might be to aerial seed some forbs following a sagebrush spray project.

Specific Guidelines for Brush Control Projects as Depicted on the MFP Step II Range Management Overlay

See the Range Management MFP Step II Overlay for the Identified Brush Control Areas. The areas are separated in types, as follows:

1. General Guidelines: These areas are those lands to which the above general guidelines are the only constraints identified at this time.

2. Antelope Summer: General guidelines apply to these areas plus the identified need to leave some 2 to 4 acre patches of brush for antelope fawning, (WL 5.1 and 5.2).

3. Deer Winter Range: Coordinate brush control work with the Wildlife Biologist to insure that adequate winter deer forage and cover are maintained.

4. Sage Grouse Habitat (2-Mile Radius of Strutting Grounds)
Projects within the 2-mile radius of strutting grounds will be planned for selective control in a manner that will not adversely impact present and future nesting sage grouse populations.

5. Critical Deer Winter Range: No sagebrush control will be allowed on National Resource Lands within the critical deer winter ranges.

6. Sage Grouse Wintering Areas: These areas can only be considered for treatment after adequate consideration and planning has been given to the present and future wintering sage grouse populations found in each specific area.

7. Potential Land Disposal Areas: These lands have been identified as being potentially irrigable and no brush control projects will be planned in these areas until further investigation as to whether or not these lands meet the classification criteria for disposal.

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.9

By land exchange acquire all State Land within the allotment. Also by land exchange acquire private lands which have not gone into agricultural use.

RATIONALE

The acquisition of State lands would facilitate management. Management of the National Resource Lands would be complicated if the State section were to go into private ownership. The implementation of grazing system and administration of National Resource Lands would be enchanced if these lands were acquired.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Acquiring the State lands and private lands in this allotment by land exchange would block up the National Resource Lands and eliminate conflicts with proposed projects in the area such as brush control, fences, water developments, roads, trails, etc.

There is the problem of identifying National Resource Lands that would meet both the State's and the Bureau's requirements to consummate such an exchange program.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Consider these lands for acquisition in any future land consolidation program entered into between the State of Idaho, private land owners, and the Bureau.

REASON

It is not known at this time if or when the State Dept. of Public Lands and the Bureau would try to work together on this type of land sonsolidation program. Because of this unknown the recommendation was moderated. Private landowners may or may not be interested in such a program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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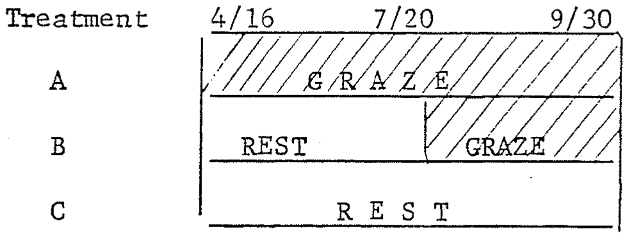
LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:



RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of good design to improve range conditions and improve production in quality and quantity of livestock forage. An estimated increase of 400 AUMs could be produced within 20 years over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., URA, RM. Step 4, pages 22 and 23.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1; R 3.2; W 1.2, W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20-25 percent forbs, 55-60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.
2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do affect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements, they can be worked with this recommendation for a grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Implement the grazing system as shown in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.

Reasons

It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with carrying capacity information as interpolated from soils and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 25 Ac/AUM (see T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 8.6 Ac/AUM. W.O. Inst. Memo No. 75-407 states "Initial stocking rates are of utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment". (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 21.)

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities (WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, W 2.3). If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high econimic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.

REASONS

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.3

Obtain information to present carrying capacity on all state and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the district program should be rejected." The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently resurveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the state's new carrying capacity on state lands offered for exchange of use. The presen carrying capacity for all lands offered is at 9.4 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these state and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.

REASONS

If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2.4

Treat 15,820 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying and burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 300 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 1,400 AUMs. The 300 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 2.)

Should be 700 AUMs?

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 15,820 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.

REASONS

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Develop dependable water in order to provide for proper utilization and distribution.

RATIONALE

There needs to be additional water developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water on the allotment. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the development of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any waters to be developed should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing system for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL-6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identifed as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.

REASONS

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.6

Construct fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system.

RATIONALE

Presently most of the exterior boundary of the allotment is fenced. There may be some areas on the exterior that need fencing. About 7 to 8 miles of interior fences will be needed to implement a grazing system. Plans for these fences will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R-8.2) and wildlife (WL-5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.

REASONS

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2.8

Aerial seed to establish livestock forage species on 10,000 acres of the allotment.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 700 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity. This treatment combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be modified to include the proposed seeding project, a combination of forbs and grass species to improve the vegetative composition for both livestock and wildlife (See WL-3.1, 5.1, 8.3 & 9.2). The Watershed Recommendation W-1.5 also supports this recommendation.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Aerial seed a combination of forbs and grass species. Total number of acres to be seeded will be determined during project layout.

Alternative:

Do not seed. Manage for improved range and watershed conditions by a grazing system only.

REASON

Aerial seeding of forage species are needed to improve range and watershed conditions within a reasonable time frame. Wildlife habitat would also be improved by seeding both forbs and grasses. This seeding project would increase the present estimated carrying capacity and reduce the negative impact on the licensees in the amount of reduction that might be needed to reach proper stocking rates on the National Resource Lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

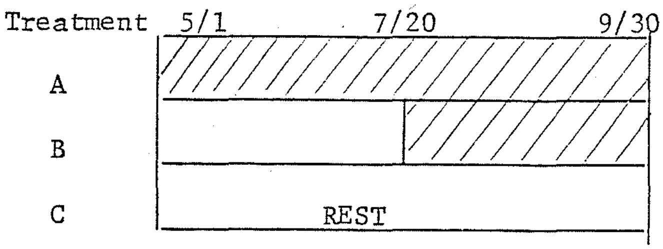
CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula.



RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions, and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase by 26 AUMs with this grazing system within 12 years. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p. 25 and 26).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities Step 1 Recommendations reveal intensive livestock management is needed. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system desitn: WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do affect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a grazing system.

This allotment falls with the area that is tentatively identified as Class II land (L 3.1A) that is potentially valuable for agriculture. If they are in fact suitable for agriculture then disposal to private ownership is recommended. If this is the case then no grazing system or AMP should be developed for this allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the above recommendation only if further investigation reveals that these lands are not chiefly valuable for agricultural development.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

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CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Treat 560 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished either by spraying or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 30 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 56 AUMs. The 30 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be dropped if further investigation of the Lands Activity Recommendation (L 3-1A) to dispose of these lands for agricultural development reveals that these lands meet the criteria for disposal. If they do not meet the criteria for disposal then this recommendation for treatment of 560 acres of brush control work is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to the point that total acres for brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for locations of and types of constraints

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*
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Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guideline for Brush Control that is contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Brush control should only be considered if this land does not meet the proposed disposal criteria. Then selective control of sagebrush to increase livestock forage and improve watershed conditions within the accepted guidelines could be done.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management program can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

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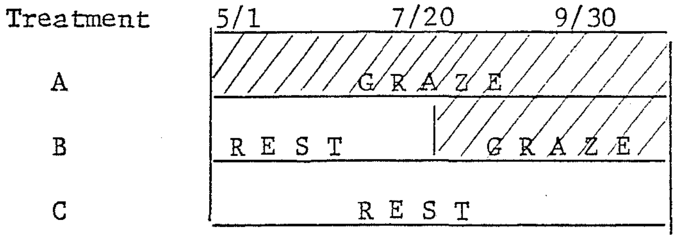
KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:



RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase under this type of management by 39 AUMs over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, pages 2, 27 and 28.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations made by other resource activity specialists lend support to this recommendation for an intensive grazing system for all allotments: WL 6.1, 6.4, 8.3, 12.1; R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 13.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 50 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

There is also a recommendation to combine this allotment with the Hill City Branch Allotment and then develop one grazing system for both allotments.

T.H.

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Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Implement the above grazing system by either fencing a one pasture treatment, or combining with the Hill City Branch Allotment	No final decision as to just how the system is to be applied to the allotment has been made. This will be worked out with the licensees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2
Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with carrying capacity as interpolated from soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity for this allotment has been estimated at 11 Ac/AUM, (see T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, page 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 5.2 Ac/AUM.
W. O. Inst. Memo No. 75-407 states "initial stocking rates are of the utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment".

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

Multiple Use Recommendations

This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.

Reasons

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Recreation

RECREATION ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Expand hunting and fishing opportunities, primarily through improvement of game habitat on National Resource Lands.

Provide for more intensive recreational use at the Gooding City of Rocks, Mormon Reservoir, Thorn Creek Reservoir, Richfield Canal, and Silver Creek.

Defer designation of a back country area near King Hill Creek and defer development of any facilities near Black Butte.

Provide for continued off-road vehicle use on all National Resource Lands except certain critical wildlife areas.

Apply the Visual Resource Management system to all National Resource Land within the planning area.

Acquire needed easements for legal public access and improve existing physical access.

Continue to inventory and protect cultural values on National Resource Lands.

Recreation
& Visual
& Cultural

RECREATION

OBJECTIVE NO.	SUBJECT
R-1	Fishing Improvement
R-2	Hunting Improvement
R-3	Water Quality
R-4	Visual Resources
R-5	City of Rocks
R-6	Fir Grove
R-7	Collecting Areas
R-8	ORV
R-9	King Hill Back Country
R-10	Mormon Res., Thorn Creek Res., Silver Creek, Richfield Canal
R-11	Bliss Rodeo Grounds
R-12	Black Butte Rest Area
R-13	Easement Acquisition
R-14	Cultural Resources

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-1

OBJECTIVE:

Expand fishing opportunities within the Planning Area to accommodate at least 50,000 visitor days of fishing use, attributable to National Resource Lands, by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area contains over 1300 surface acres of reservoirs and over 50 miles of streams on National Resource Lands which produce either warm-water or cold-water fish. Based upon the Planning Area Analysis, an increase in human population is expected for areas lying close to the Planning Area, particularly the areas near Twin Falls and Jerome. Such an increase would undoubtedly increase the demand for fishing opportunities within the Planning Area. The Unit Resource Analysis indicates that by maintenance and improvement of fish habitat, and by additional stocking of desirable fish, the potential for fishing could be greatly improved. Considering this potential and the fishing pressure which is presently exerted upon all fishing resources within the vicinity, it would be desirable to provide for substantially increased fishing within the Planning Area over the long run. Also, the BLM Manual 603 Supplemental Guidance of Idaho states that the National Resource Lands in Idaho re most important for supplying recreational opportunities for extensive uses such as hunting and fishing.

BH/TH

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timme[illegible]an H

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire P.A. Step 3

Fishing Improvement

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-1.1 By 1990 increase by 50% the number of desirable catchable fish in the streams, canals, and reservoirs by improvment of habitat and supplemental stocking .	To increase fishing opportunities, the number of fish must be increased. The URA indicates that a substantial increase would be possible.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would be supplementary to the Wildlife Recommendations WL - 13.1, .2, & .3 (Fisheries) and would be compatible with all other activities, with the possible exception of intensive livestock grazing on some streams, canals, and reservoirs. As a general goal, it would provide desirable multiple-use management direction.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Activity recommendation accepted as stated above.	No unresolved conflicts with other recomme ations have been identified.

Decision	Reasons
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation	The goal of this recommendation is to increase recreation opportunities through fishing. Stream and resource habitat improvement on National Resource Lands is a direct responsibility of BLM. Supplemental stocking will require a coordinated effort with Idaho Fish and Game Department.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

B.H. - T.H.

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-2

OBJECTIVE:

Expand hunting opportunities within the Planning Area to accommodate at least 20,000 visitor days of all types of hunting use, attributable to National Resource Lands, by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area contains over 550,000 acres of National Resource Lands which support various species of big game, small game, upland game, waterfowl, and huntable nongame animals. Based upon the Planning Area Analysis, an increase in human population is expected for adjacent areas, particularly Twin Falls and Jerome, which would undoubtedly increase the demand for hunting opportunities within the Planning Area. The URA indicates that by maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat the potential for hunting could be greatly improved. Considering the large area involved, it is logical to provide for substantially increased hunting of all types over the long run. Also, the BLM Manual 1603 Supplemental Guidance of Idaho states that the National Resource Lands in Idaho are most important for supplying recreational opportunities for extensive uses such as hunting and fishing.

BH/TH

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timme H:

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire P.A. Step 3

Hunting Improvement

RECOMMENDATION

R-2.1
By 1990 provide for a 100% increase in all game populations and huntable non-game species by improving wildlife habitat conditions in accordance with recommendations in the Wildlife portion of this MFP.

RATIONALE

Game populations are the major key factor for determining hunting quality in the RIS Manual. By increasing the huntable species, more recreation opportunities will be provided. The URA indicates that such population increases would be possible and reasonable.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is basically consistent with practically all of the Wildlife activity recommendations. It would be compatible with all other activities ex range management. It would indirectly conflict with maximizing production of —stock forage since more vegetation would need to be retained for wildlife food and cover. Also, increasing the numbers of predators, especially coyotes, would be of concern to livestock operators.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above, except make no specific effort to increase numbers of coyotes in the Planning Area.

Reasons

Some coyotes will probably always be available for hunting, and there is no need to create unnecessary problems for livestock owners.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-3

OBJECTIVE:

Maintain the quantity and, by 1990, improve the quality of water available for power boating, sailboating, and swimming.

RATIONALE:

Sufficient water is available in the Snake River and the larger reservoirs to accommodate increased use for water sports. Improving the water quality would enhance the enjoyment related to participating in the activities. This objective would be consistent with the Planning Area Analysis and BLM policy.

B.H. T.H.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman H
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 (Entire P.A.) Step 3

WATER QUANTITY

RECOMMENDATION

R-3.1

As an agency, BLM should support minimum stream flows and minimum pools in reservoirs for recreational purposes.

RATIONALE

BLM is responsible for protecting the public interest and might often have enough influenc to encourage protection of existing water for recreational uses.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This would establish a desirable long-term District policy which would promote multiple-use and not detract from any BLM program.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept activity recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other uses or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reasons

As a multiple use agency, BLM is concerned about the recreation potential of water sources which could enhance or support recreation use. Minimum stream flows and reservoir pool levels are key requirements for a water-based recreation program. Clos coordination between BLM and the State of Idaho at the state level is necessary for a viable recreation program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire P.A. Step 3

WATER QUALITY

RECOMMENDATION

R- 3.2

Place increased emphasis on watershed protection on National Resource Lands by improving overall range conditions.

RATIONALE

One of the major factors contributing to water pollution on National Resource Lands is the lack of sufficient vegetation on the deteriorated ranges.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would compliment recommendations in practically all other activities. There could be a short-term impact on livestock grazing by causing restrictions or reductions, but long-term range management would be enhanced.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept activity recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Minor conflicts with grazing values identified in PAA would be outweighed by multiple-use benefits.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timme[illegible] H
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-4

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the visual resources within the Planning Area in conformance with the guidance in BLM Manual 6310.18B-E.

RATIONALE:

BLM Manual 6310.18 states that the cited guidance is to be used as "tentative minimum management objectives". If these objectives can be met, no further or more detailed objectives are considered necessary.

.18B

6310 - VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION

B. Class II. Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

C. Class III. Changes in the basic elements, (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

D. Class IV. Changes may subordinate the original composition and character but must reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

E. Class V. Change is needed. This class applies to areas where the naturalistic character has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it back into character with the surrounding countryside. This class would apply to areas identified in the scenery evaluation where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable intrusions. It should be considered an interim short-term classification until one of the other objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual quality objective should be identified.

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Visual Resource Management Class II

RECOMMENDATION

R-4.1

No management activity should be allowed to cause any evident changes in the form, line, color, or texture that is characteristic of the landscape within this Class II area.

RATIONALE

This area is placed in Class II under the VRM system (BLM Manual 6310.18B). This recommendation would be consistent with the minimal objective for the Class II areas.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is not meant to be severely restrictive, but rather to serve as a guide for implementing any activity program while preserving the existing visual resource quality. On specific proposals, the methodology explained in LM Manual 6320, Visual Resource Contrast Rating, should be employed to minimize visual impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Use the above recommendation as guidance for the Class II areas, utilizing concealment, repetition of elements, minimizing surface disturbance, etc., to meet the goal.

Reasons

Maintaining the visual resource is a very basic multiple-use objective on these areas.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timm
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Visual Resource Management Class III

RECOMMENDATION

R- 4.2
Management activities may cause changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) of the characteristic landscape, but the changes should remain subordinate to the existing visual character.

RATIONALE

These areas have been placed in Class III using the VRM system in BLM Manual 6310. This recommendation is consistent with the minimum management objective stated in 6310.18C.

Multiple-Use Analysis

These areas are generally less scenic than the Class II areas, but are highly visible to a relatively large number of people. Maintaining the visual qualit on these areas is important because it influences the public's impression of ur multiple-use programs.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Use the above recommendation as a goal to strive for, rather than a hard and fast rule. Incorporate the methodology outlined in BLM Manual 6320 Visual Resource Contrast Rating.

Reasons

Although the recommended criteria may be difficult or impossible to achieve in part cular cases, they will provide management guidance.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Visual Resource Management Class IV

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R - 4.3	
Changes caused by management activities may subordinate the original character but should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.	This recommendation is consistent with the minimum management objective for Class IV lands in the VRM system (BLM Manual 6310.18D).

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although these lands are not especially scenic or highly visible to many people, the visual aspects of all multiple-use programs can be enhanced by striving to maintain or restore a natural appearance to the landscape.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Activity recommendation accepted as stated above.	No unresolved conflicts with other activities or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

B.H. - T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timme [illegible] H

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-5

OBJECTIVE:

Protect the unusual erosional features in the Gooding City of Rocks, and manage the area primarily for its recreational and public interest values.

RATIONALE:

The Gooding City of Rocks has been recommended for designation as a Registered Natural Landmark. The area contains many unusual and interesting features, and has high potential for use as a recreational area.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

BH

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

GOODING CITY OF ROCKS

RECOMMENDATION

R-5.1
Close the area to livestock grazing, improve vehicular access, provide minimal facilities, develop hiking trails, and provide directional and interpretive signing.

RATIONALE

This unique area had the potential for supporting substantial recreational use; the recommended actions would promote such use and provide increased public recreation opportunities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The area identified on the overlay overlaps with the proposed stock trail in range management recommendation RM-2.4. This conflict could be resolved by adjusting the southern boundary of the recreation area to exclude the stock trail. Otherwise, although forage is generally sparse in the City of Rocks rea, exclusion of livestock from the entire area would greatly reduce the and available for grazing in the Black Canyon Allotment. Under the present grazing system, the City of Rocks would be subject to heavy grazing only one year out of three. The proposed recreational development would be compatible with all other activity recommendations (particularly watershed W-1) and the local public interest appears to support the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop the area as recommended, except adjusting the southern boundary to allow for the livestock trail proposed by recommendation RM-2.4 (0418) and at least initially leaving the area open to livestock grazing under the existing AMP. If grazing proves to be a significant conflict with recreational use, at least the intensively used areas should be fenced.

Reasons

The activity recommendation has been modified because the area proposed for a stock trail is not an important part of the City of Rocks. Also, under the present grazing system, livestock use may not interfere with proposed recreational use. If it does, problems can be resolved by limited fencing.

Decision

lopt the Step 2 multiple use ecommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-6

OBJECTIVE:

Designate, protect, and manage the Fir Grove as an Environmental Education Area.

RATIONALE:

The Fir Grove is one of the most ecologically unusual and interesting areas in the Shoshone District and would make an exceptional Environmental Education Area. At the present time there are no EEA's designated within the District. Although there has been no specific demand for an EEA within the Bennett Hills Unit, the Elementary Junior High, and High Schools at Fairfield, Gooding, and Bliss, would probably be interested in having an area of this type available for their use.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1No. 1 Step 3

Fir Grove EEA

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R- 6.1	
Retain the Fir Grove in public ownership, designate it as an Environmental Education Area, fence a portion of it from livestock grazing, inform local schools of its availability, and manage it in accordance with instructions in BLM Manual 6129.	The unique variety of vegetation in this area warrants protection and study by young people learning about the natural environment.

Support Needs
Withdraw from mineral entry.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This area is generally steep, rocky, and inaccessible to livestock grazing; therefore, its dedication as an EEA would not significantly affect range management. No valuable minerals are known to exist in the area, and no other activities have proposed any conflicting programs.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Activity recommendation accepted as stated above.	No unresolved conflicts with other activities or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B. H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerma.. Hil
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-7

OBJECTIVE:

Maintain the public availability of known collecting areas and record and manage any new areas that become identified.

RATIONALE:

Rockhounding is a relatively popular activity within the Planning Area, and some berrypicking, especially for chokecherries, also occurs. It would be in the public interest to continue to provide opportunities for these activities.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference Step 1 No. 1 Step 3	

Collecting Areas

RECOMMENDATION

R-7.1
Retain the known areas shown cross-hatched in brown on the overlays in public ownership, insuring that the collectable items continue to be available to the public, and identify and manage new areas for this activity.

RATIONALE

Rockhounding and berrypicking are relatively popular activities within the planning area, and they represent legitimate extensive recreational uses of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The collecting activity has no significant potential for creating conflicts with other uses of the National Resource Lands. Remote possibilities would include inadvertent disturbance of wildlife or livestock, and possibly "collecting" of locatable minerals on a mining claim, or removing a large enough amount of material to be considered saleable under BLM regulations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the above recommendation while providing for monitoring of the activity to identify any future problems.

Reasons

Problems or conflicts are not presently identified, but could possibly arise in the future.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation
Objective Number
R-8

OBJECTIVE:

Maintain existing opportunities for off-road vehicle use, and increase the convenien for ORV operators by removing or avoiding obstacles and by providing desired facilit

RATIONALE:

Off-road vehicle operation is increasingly recognized as a legitimate and important use of National Resource Lands, and this objective would provide for increased use and enjoyment.

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

County Line SLUP

RECOMMENDATION

R-8.1
Continue to cooperate with the North Side Snow Riders Snowmobile Club by renewing their Special Land Use Permit and working with them in providing appropriate facilities and parking areas.

RATIONALE

This club has proven to be responsible and very interested in helping to provide a safe and convenient place for public recreation. The club serves as a good means of maintaining good communication with a large number of recreationists.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No significant conflicts with other activities have been identified. Some concern has been expressed that a safety hazard is present where the snowmobilers and "tubers" use the same hillside. Also, the cracking of the outhouse base due to settling was pointed out as indicating a need for better planning prior to construction of facilities.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept activity recommendation, including working on problems mentioned in Multiple-Use Analysis.

Reasons

No unresolved conflicts with other activitie or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation, with the following modification:

Pursue recreation use with snowmobile club under Recreation and Public Purposes lease rather than SLUP.

Reasons

Special land use permit has been authority for subject-type use. However, pursuant to W.O. I.M. 76-353, dated 7/2/76, continuing-type uses on NRL should no longer be authorized by SLUP.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timme[illegible] H:	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference Step 1 Entire P.A.	None Step 3

ORV Classification

RECOMMENDATION

R-8.2
Assuming appropriate ORV regulations are restored, classify all National Resource Lands as "open" for all off-road vehicle use.

RATIONALE

The entire area is currently open, providing the maximum opportunity for ORV activities, and distributing the use to accommodate a large number of people without conflicts.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Unrestricted off-road vehicle use presents a major conflict with Wildlife recommendations regarding deer and elk winter range and eagle habitat (WL-2.6, -3.5, an[illegible].2, respectively). Disturbance is caused by snowmobiling on the big game winter r[illegible]s and by other ORVs near eagle nest sites. A relatively small portion of the Planning Area is involved, and ORVs would need to be restricted for only a few months each year to avoid unnecessary harassment of the wildlife. Although the areas designated do support some current ORV use, they are not considered especially important for ORV operation. No significant conflicts presently exist between ORV use and activities other than management of wildlife management.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Restrict ORV use on the areas shown on the MFP Step I Wildlife Overlays to accommodate the needs expressed in recommendations WL-2.6, WL-3.5, and WL-11.2. Details of the restriction should be developed by the wildlife and recreation specialists.

Reasons

The activity recommendation was modified to provide for protection of wildlife on particular areas. The remainder of the Planning Area would be classified as "open" for all off-road vehicles.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Entire P.A. Step 3

ORV Obstacles

RECOMMENDATION

R-8.3
Remove any fences or other obstacles which interfere with ORV use; install cattleguards or gates in fences at all roads or trails, and at least every mile, and avoid constructing anything in the future which would conflict with ORV use.

RATIONALE

Operation of ORVs is an increasingly popular activity in the Planning Area and this recommendation would serve to maintain or enhance the existing ORV opportunities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Most of the existing fences are needed for range management and do not present a significant obstacle to ORV use. However, as ORV use patterns become more defined, it will become more important to avoid constructing new fences where they would obstruct substantial ORV use. Gates and cattleguards present a maintenance requirement and also increase the potential of livestock trespass if gates are left open. No conflicts are foreseen with activities other than range management.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Install cattleguards or easy-open gates at every road or trail, in right-hand corners, and at least every mile in all fences. Strongly consider existing and potential ORV use when designing and locating any new fence.

Reasons

The requirements for cattleguards or gates are specified in BLM Manual 1737, Fencing. Considering ORV use in designing or locating fences will allow for multiple-use management, providing for both range management and recreation.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timme[illegible] H

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-9

OBJECTIVE:

In cooperation with the Boise BLM District manage the identified area near King Hill Creek as a Back Country.

RATIONALE:

The Boise District has recognized the National Resource Lands on the west side of King Hill Creek as having high potential for Back Country management. There are no Primitive Areas or Back Country Areas within the Shoshone District at the present time, and the identified area probably has the highest potential of any of the National Resource Lands within the District for management of the prim[illegible]e values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

King Hill Back Country

RECOMMENDATION

R-9.1
Designate this area as a Back Country, reduce livestock grazing, avoid any intensive developments, and generally manage it in accordance with the Back Country Policy outlined in ISO Instruction Memo 73-278 .

Support Needs

Withdraw from mineral location.

RATIONALE

Managing this area as a Back Country would be consistent with the policy guidelines in ISO 73-278, and would be consistent with the Boise District MFP recommendation to establish a Back Country on the west side of King Hill Creek.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Designation of this area as a Back Country would present a conflict with proposed land treatments (RM 1 & 2.4) and possibly other range management programs. No conflicts are foreseen with activities other than range management, with the possible exception of lands recommendation L-4.1 on utility corridors. A relatively low potential for increasing livestock forage through spraying and/or seeding exists within this area. The area receives very little use as a Back Country now, but has good potential for this use, especially in conjunction with the proposed Back Country across King Hill Creek in the Boise District.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Manage the area as a Back Country, but continue the present grazing system without livestock reduction unless a reduction is needed to reach the carrying capacity of the entire allotment. Allow no brush treatments which would conflict with the back country management. Show preference for the utility corridor to the south of this area if it would provide a feasible alternative to crossing the Back Country.

Reasons

Modified to recognize other resource values while still protecting the potential of the area to be managed as a Back Country. Multiple use concepts would be upheld if the values were strongly considered before allowing land treatments, rights-of-way, or similar developments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3	

Page 2 of 2

R-9.1 (Continued)

Decision

Defer action on Back Country designation until planning efforts in Boise District progress to MFP formulation.

In the interim, allow no action that would jeopardize future designation as a Back Country.

Employ "low-key" approach toward designation or development.

Reasons

The majority of the identified area is situated in the Boise District. Only the east fringe area is situated in the Shoshone District.

Planning efforts in the Boise District have not progressed to MFP stage.

Final designation should only be made after close coordination with Boise District and local residents.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity
Recreation
Objective Number
R-10

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the area adjacent to Mormon Reservoir, Thorn Creek Reservoir, Richfield Canal, and Silver Creek in order to accommodate additional visitor use for fishing, hunting, and/or camping.

RATIONALE:

These areas are presently popular and occasionally very crowded. They have good potential for improvement and for providing additional recreation opportunities. Based upon the regional population growth indicated by the PAA, it would be logi- to expand opportunities to meet the anticipated demand.

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timm H

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Mormon Reservoir

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-10.1 Expand the parking and camping facilities on Mormon Reservoir to provide a one-time use capacity for an additional 50 vehicles by 1990.	Existing facilities are very crowded at certain times. Additional parking and sanitary facilities could be provided on National Resource Lands on the east side of the Reservoir with minimal expenditure of funds.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is consistent with Lands recommendation L-2.11 P2 for Recreation and Public Purposes. It is felt that this area is appropriate for BLM developme rather than leasing or patenting to another agency, when and if the BLM funds be ilable. No significant conflicts with other activities are foreseen.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the activity recommendation as stated above.	No unresolved conflicts with other uses or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Richfield Canal Access

RECOMMENDATION

R-10.2
Plan and construct new road access, parking areas, and sanitary facilities along the Richfield Canal to accommodate a total one-time use capacity for 50 vehicles and 150 epople by 1990.

RATIONALE

The Richfield Canal is one of the most popular fishing waters within the Planning area. There is presently a narrow, very steep-sided road along the bank of the canal, but it does not allow for vehicles to pass each other or to turn around, and accidents frequently occur as a result of vehicles slipping off the road. The Canal Company is opposed to having public vehicular traffic on their access road, and would favor new access being provided. This recommendation would provide for increased use of the canal and more enjoyment and safer conditions for the visitors.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation could conflict with intensive range management by limiting access of livestock to the canal. However, this conflict could be mitigated by allowing sufficient water gaps. No conflicts with other activities are foreseen.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept activity recommendation as stated, stipulating that adequate provision will be made for livestock watering.

Reasons

No unresolved conflicts with other activities or values are foreseen.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

R-10.2 (Continued)

Decision	Reasons
Modify Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows: Seek a cooperative effort by BLM, Big Wood Canal Company, and Idaho Fish and Game Department to provide better public access to Richfield Canal. Coordinate all proposed construction projects with needs of livestock, watershed, and wildlife.	The Big Wood Canal Company holds a right-of-way for use of the Richfield Canal; Idaho Fish and Game administers hunting and fishing in the State; BLM administers lands, across which the canal traverses. Efforts to enhance recreation and protect adjacent resources should be a joint agency venture.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Thorn Creek Reservoir

Accomplished
Thorn Creek/BLM
Land Exchange
Patent Issued 1984.

RECOMMENDATION

R-10.3
Acquire the private land included within this recommendation area and manage the land surrounding Thorn Creek Reservoir to provide a total of 5,000 visitor-days per year of high-quality fishing, hunting, and camping opportunities by 1990.

Support needs.
Land exchange and mineral withdrawal.

RATIONALE

Thorn Creek Reservoir is presently a popular place for fishing, and the State Dept. of Fish & Game has also initiated an aeration program to eliminate winter kill of fish in the Reservoir, which reportedly has a very high Potential as a fishery. The area around the Reservoir is relatively attractive and interesting, and supports substantial sage grouse hunting and some waterfowl hunting.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Acquisition of the private land would be compatible with all multiple-use programs. In fact, expanding the recommendation to include all the adjacent private land (increasing total area to approximately 1,000 acres) would benefit range and watershed management and also provide for improving wildlife habitat. The area would form an integral part of surrounding National Resource Lands.

Range management recommendation RM-1 & 2.3 would support this proposal, as long as livestock watering would not be severely restricted.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation for an area including all the adjacent private lands.

Reasons

The area has high potential for multiple-use management, especially recreation, range, watershed, and wildlife habitat.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Bennett Hills-Timme Hi
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Silver Creek Access

RECOMMENDATION

R-10.4
Retain this area in public ownership and continue to manage it in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game for public fishing access.

RATIONALE

The "Priest Campground" area is the only access on National Resource Land to Silver Creek, which is a famous trout fishing stream. Although existing facilities appear to be adequate for now, they should be upgraded and/or expanded as the need arises.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is consistent with Lands recommendation L-2.5 P2 and it d[illegible] not conflict with any activity recommendations. In view of long-term multiple-use management, however, it is felt that the BLM should accept complete responsibility for the recreation management, assuming the means become available.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept activity recommendation as stated above, but favor complete BLM management as means become available.

Reasons

No unresolved conflicts with other activit or values.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-11

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for BLM authorization of continued use of the cutter track and rodeo grounds located west of Bliss, by 1985.

RATIONALE:

This facility is already developed and has been used in the past, apparently without any official written authorization. If the City of Bliss, Gooding County, or some organized club would be willing to accept responsibility for the facility, it could be leased under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman H	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference **Step 1** No. 1 **Step 3**	

BLISS RODEO GROUNDS

RECOMMENDATION
R-11.1

Investigate the history of the site to determine the ownership of the facilities and the extent of use. If feasible, encourage the county, City of Bliss, or another qualified party to apply for leasing the area under provisions of the R&PP Act.

RATIONALE

Presently we do not know who built the corrals etc., and how much use they receive. If an R& lease could be issued the site could be author and continue to serve a public purpose.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is directly consistent with Lands recommendation L-2.12 F i does not conflict with any other activity recommendations. An R&PP lease woul provide for maintaining the public values and authorizing what is technically a trespass situation. If the facilities cannot be authorized, they should be removed from public land.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated. If no party is interested in an R&PP lease on the site, have the facilities removed.

Reasons

No unresolved conflicts have been identi The facilities should be removed if they cannot be authorized.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Recreation
Objective Number
R-12

OBJECTIVE:

Develop a rest area and interpretive facilities at Black Butte, adjacent to U.S. Highway 93.

RATIONALE:

Black Butte is one of the most recent volcanic vents in Southern Idaho, and exhibits many interesting volcanic features. It lies practically adjacent to a major U.S. highway which receives substantial local and tourist traffic; therefore, ideally situated for interpretation in conjunction with a highway rest area.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timm H
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Black Butte Rest Area

RECOMMENDATION

R-12.1
Provide for parking adjacent to U.S. Highway 93, install sanitary facilities, construct a hiking trail to the top of Black Butte, and develop signing and/or a brochure directing and informing visitors.

RATIONALE

This type of development would be basic to achieving maximum public benefit from the recreational and educational potentials of the site.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only conflict identified regarding this proposed rest area would be with sa of lava rock material as proposed by Minerals recommendation M-3.2. Although rest area would be within the area identified for availability of lava rock, the demand for that material could easily be met in the foreseeable future without using rock from the area proposed for the rest area. Therefore, the intent of both the Minerals and Recreation recommendations can be met.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The area included in Minerals recommendat M-3.2 can be adjusted to accommodate the recreation proposal.

Decision

Defer action on development of Black Butte site until future recreation pressure and local support warrant development.

Reasons

Local residents generally disfavor development at Black Butte due to increased local recreation development by State of Idaho.

In addition, concern exists that a development at Black Butte may adversely impact commercial development at the Caves.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-13

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for legal public access and adequate roads to insure public safety and convenience while engaged in recreational pursuits.

RATIONALE:

An adequate road system and the legal public right to reach the National Resource Lands are fundamentally basic in promoting or maintaining any of the public recreation opportunities.

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (*MFP*)
Bennett Hills-Timme H
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Road Access Easements

RECOMMENDATION

R-13.1
Acquire easements for public access on the portions of roads crossing private or State land shown by a dashed red line on the overlay.

RATIONALE

Public access is presently allowed on these roads, but could be blocked by the land owners. Also, easements are required before BLM funds can be spent to maintain the roads.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Acquisition of road easements would benefit all BLM programs by guaranteeing legal access to the land which must be managed. In addition to the easements recommended for acquisition, others may be needed to carry out multiple-use management.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept activity recommendation as stated, adding the acquisition of other easements on any roads, needed for BLM management, that cross private lands.

Reasons

No conflicts with other uses or values hav been identified. Additional easements ma be needed for activities other than recreation.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

BH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Road Relocations

RECOMMENDATION

R-13.2
Relocate the portions of roads shown in a dashed brown line so they will lie entirely on National Resource Lands

RATIONALE

These roads presently cross several interspersed parcels of BLM and private land. Relocating the roads appears to be feasible, would eliminate the need for several gates and/or cattleguards, and road easements would no longer have to be obtained.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Relocating these roads would not conflict with other activities, and would be directly consistent with Watershed recommendation W-1.6, since the designated roads are needed for administration of National Resource Lands. Insuring legal access and eliminating the needs for gates or cattleguards would also benefit all multiple-use activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other uses or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timme H
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Road Maintenance

RECOMMENDATION

R-13.3
Upgrade the road leading to the Gooding City of Rocks (shown by a dashed sienna line) and maintain all the roads within the Planning Area in order to provide for the safety and convenience of visitors.

RATIONALE

A good road to the Gooding City of Rocks would be consistent with the proposed management of the area. General road maintenance is an important part of providing quality recreation opportunities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activities and is consistent with Watershed recommendation W-1.6, assuming all the existing "roads" are "needed for proper administration of National Resource Lands". The proposed maintena would improve the accessibility of lands for all multiple-use purposes.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the activity recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities or valu are foreseen.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-14

OBJECTIVES

To identify, evaluate, and manage cultural resources in the Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills Planning Units.

RATIONALE

The Bureau of Land Management is required to manage cultural resources by a number of Federal laws, an Executive Order, and Department of Interior regulations (cf. Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties in 36 CFR 800).

Since cultural values on NRL are primarily scientific resources, they do not generally lend themselves to accurate interpretation by lay persons. Proper cultural resource management, therefore, requires the expertise of trained professionals, such as historians or archaeologists, and the utilization of particular scientific methods and techniques.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timme H:
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resou
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS I AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.1
Relocate and re-record all known sites within the Class 1 areas using BLM form 6230-1, and other forms appropriate to the data gathered.

a. Install a buried iron-bar datum point at each site and record its location in a permanent log using such terms as to render each point easily locatable.

b. Describe the distribution and nature of archaeological evidence and all significant features relative to the datum point, pacing for distance.

c. Photograph each site showing the entire site and datum point and interpret the photograph.

RATIONALE

The information presently available conce ing the nature of known sites is inadequat for purposes of determining the degree of impact where conflicts may be occurring. Further, precise legal locations and a pho graphic record of each site should be provided to eliminate the ambiguity of sketc maps and descriptions based on legal subdivisions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Inventory of archaeological sites is an essential part of BLM's cultural resource program. The recommendations made are long-term goals strictly for the archaeologica program, but they do not represent any definite conflict with other multiple-use programs.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Same as above.

Reasons

See Rationale, and Multiple-Use Analysis above.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Recreation (Cultural Resources)

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS 1 AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.2

Compile information regarding the present condition of all known sites within Class 1 areas in terms of soil surface factor, plant cover, prior and existing impacts, etc., using current BLM data collection formats or adapting these for this purpose.

RATIONALE

The present condition of most sites is only vaguely understood in terms of how much damage has been or is being done. Conforming to Bureau data collection formats should make the information more understandable to Bureau personnel.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This type of inventory would be strictly to gain more detailed information for the archaeology program. No other activities or values would be significantly affected.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above.

Reasons

The inventory would provide a basis for initiating a site-specific protection program regarding archaeological resources.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

BH TH
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timm[illegible]n I
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Reso
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS I AREAS

RECOMMENDATION
R-14.3

Rank all known sites on a scale of relative significance based on apparent depth, size, degree of preservation, etc.

RATIONALE

Priorities should consider the relative significance of the sites involved.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Ranking the known sites would provide a basis for establishing priorities and identifying areas of higher concern. This would hopefully facilitate the archaeology program and provide for more efficient "clearance" procedures regarding other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities or val
have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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B.H. T.H.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills–Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS I AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.4
Develop an overall management program to include:

a. A priority system for making decisions concerning salvage and/or protective measures.

b. The establishment of general guidelines for acceptable levels of mitigation.

c. The establishment of a system of site monitoring in consultation with the State Office Archaeologist.

RATIONALE

These steps are needed for implementing the overall objectives of the plan and for the development of a uniform statewide Cultural Resources program.

Multiple-Use Analysis

These recommendations would provide guidance strictly for the archaeological program. Until the details of the program are worked out it is undetermined if, or to what extent, other activities might be affected.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Same as above, subject to review by the Area Manager when the program details are developed.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities are identified at this time, but could develop when the details of the program are defined.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timme n H

Activity
Recreation(Cultural sou

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS I AREAS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-14.5 Conduct limited surveys to expand site inventories.	The accumulation of antiquities data is p of the Bureau Cultural Resources policy outlined in I.M. 75-543.

Multiple-Use Analysis

These surveys would expand the information in the District concerning archaeologica resources. The surveys would not interfere with any other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above.	No conflicts with other activities lu have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. T.H.

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS I AREAS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-14.6 Prohibit all land disturbing developments and uses on archaeological sites.	This action should eliminate the possibility of conflicts between other land-uses and antiquities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Protection of archaeological sites is already established Bureau policy. Any interference with other activities must be accepted as part of the cost of carrying out this policy. There does appear to be some question, however, regarding exactly what constitutes an "archaeological site", and what would be considered to be "land disturbing developments and uses".

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above, with the addition of clarification of terms as the program is developed.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timm H
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resou
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II Areas

RECOMMENDATION R-14.7	RATIONALE
Relocate and re-record all known sites within Class II areas.	The information presently available conce ing the nature of known sites is inadequa for purposes of determining the degree of impact where conflicts may be occurring. Further, precise legal locations and a photographic record of each site should b provided to eliminate the ambiguity of sketch maps and descriptions based on leg. subdivisions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This would benefit the archaeological program by improving the quality of the recorded site information. It would neither benefit nor hinder other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above.	No conflicts with other activities or valı have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.8
Compile information regarding the present condition of all known sites within Class II areas.

RATIONALE

The present condition of most sites is only va~~l~~guely understood in terms of how much damage has been or is being done. Conforming to Bureau data collection formats shoul make the information more understandable to Bureau personnel.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This type of inventory would be strictly to gain more detailed information for the archaeology program. No other activities or values would be significantly affected.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above.

Reasons

The inventory would provide a basis for initiating a site-specific protection program regarding archaeological resources.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timm H
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resour
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II AREAS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-14.9 Rank all sites by apparent significance.	Priorities should consider the relative significance of the sites involved.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Ranking the known sites would provide a basis for establishing priorities and identifying areas of higher concern. This would hopefully facilitate the archaeology program and provide for more efficient "clearance" procedures regarding other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above.	No conflicts with other activities or valu have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.10

Develop an overall management program to include:

a. A priority system for making decisions concerning salvage and/or protective measures.

b. The establishment of general guidelines for acceptable levels of mitigation.

c. The establishment of a system of site monitoring in consultation with the State Office Archaeologist.

RATIONALE

These steps are needed for implementing the overall objectives of the plan and for the development of a uniform statewide Cultural Resources program.

Multiple-Use Analysis

These recommendations would provide guidance strictly for the archaeological program. Until the details of the program are worked out, it is undetermined if, or to what extent, other activities might be affected.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Same as above, subject to review by Area Manager when the program details are developed.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities are identified at this time, but could develop when the details of the program are defined.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman H
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resou
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II AREAS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-14.11 Conduct limited surveys to expand site inventories.	The accumulation of antiquities data is part of the Bureau Cultural Resources policy outlined in I.M. 75-543.

Multiple-Use Analysis

These surveys would expand the information in the District concerning archaeologica resources. The surveys would not interfere with any other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above.	No conflicts with other activities or val have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS II AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.12

Prohibit all land disturbing developments and uses on archaeological sites.

RATIONALE

This action should eliminate the possibilit of conflicts between other land-uses and antiquities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Protection of archaeological sites is already established Bureau policy. Any interference with other activities must be accepted as part of the cost of carrying out this policy. There does appear to be some question, however, regarding exactly what constitutes an "archaeological site", and what would be considered to be "land disturbing developments and uses".

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above, with the addition of clarification of terms as the program is developed.

Reasons

Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timme H
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resou
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS III AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.13

Actively pursue the identification of new Class II areas where additional data seems to indicate that important concentrations of antiquities exist.

RATIONALE

While additional Class I areas are not anticipated, new Class II areas could be discovered and should be treated accordin

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Upgrading Class III areas to Class II as additional information is obtained will provide for managing the areas in accordance with the more intensive procedures recommended for Class II areas. The identification of new Class II areas wou not directly conflict with other activities and would be consistent with Bure policy to protect and manage cultural resources.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities or valu have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS III AREAS

RECOMMENDATION

R-14.14

Relocate and re-record known sites as circumstances permit.

RATIONALE

The information presently available concerning the nature of known sites is inadequate for purposes of determining the degree of impact where conflicts may be occurring. Further, precise legal locations and a photographic record of each site should be provided to eliminate the ambiguity of sketc maps and descriptions based on legal subdivisions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This would benefit the archaeological program by improving the quality of the recorded site information. It would neither benefit nor hinder other activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Same as above.

Reasons

No conflicts with other activities or values have been identified.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerm [illegible]Hil
Activity
Recreation(Cultural Resourc
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

CLASS III AREAS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
R-14.15. Prohibit all land disturbing developments and uses on archaeological sites.	This action should eliminate the possibilit of conflicts between other land uses and antiquities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Protection of archaeological sites is already established Bureau policy. Any interference with other activities must be accepted as part of the cost of carrying out this policy. There does appear to be some question, however, regarding exactly what constitutes an "archaeological site", and what would be considered to be "land disturbing developments and uses".

ultiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Same as above, with the addition of clarification of terms as the program is developed.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

nstructions on reverse)

Watershed

WATERSHED ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

In the Acceptable Erosion Level program category, several recommendations have been adopted which are designed to reduce the present rate of wind and water erosion. In a critical wind erosion area, practices such as additional seeding, fencing, and additional fire protection are expected to stabilize the area by 1981. Practices such as meeting the physiologic needs of range grasses and forbs, leaving some vegetation undisturbed by grazing, selective brush control, seeding areas without sufficient native seed source, and limiting the number of roads to those essential for management, are expected to significantly reduce erosion over the next 10 years.

Program category Water Quality planning decisions involve primarily inventory and data collection work. Several permanent water quality monitoring stations are planned for streams. An inventory of potential water control structure sites and surface waters, such as springs and seeps, are planned over the next two to four years.

The program category Flood and Sediment Reduction decisions include completion of an inventory of flood and sediment problem areas within the next two years.

Overall improvement in stream and other surface water quality and reduction in flood and sediment damage is expected to result from the practices identified under Acceptable Erosion Level above. But identification of corrective measures needed for specific sites will result from the planned inventories. Corrective work is planned over the next 10 years.

A need for selective channel fencing along certain reaches of three perennial streams was identified. Specific areas to be fenced will be carefully planned in conjunction with proposed AMP fences needed to implement grazing systems.

Soil - Riparian

WATERSHED

OBJECTIVE NO.	SUBJECT
W-1	Acceptable Erosion Level
W-2	Water Quality - Streams
W-3	Water Quality - Streams
W-4	Water Quality - Surface
W-5	Flood & Sediment Reduction
W-6	Water Yield

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-1 (Acceptable Erosion Leve

OBJECTIVE

Page 1 of 2

Reduce the rate of erosion in the planning units according to the following schedule:

Causative Agent	Present Erosion Class	Desired Erosion Class	MFP Overlay Reference No.	Acres	Target Date
1. Wind	Critical (SSF 70)	to Stable or Low Slight (SSF 18-30)	W-1(A)	590	1981
2. Water	Critical Moderate	to Moderate or to Slight	W-1(B)	244,800	1985

Note: Within overlay reference No. W-1(B) further reduce erosion on lands having potential for Δ SSF $>$ 20 according to this schedule:

Critical	to Slight or
Moderate	to Stable

3. Wind & Water	Slight	to Stable or Low Slight (SSF $<$ 25)	W-1(C)	297,200	1985

RATIONALE

Bureau Manual 1602.12 and 1603.21A states: "...The Bureau will protect the lands resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

Bureau Manual 1603, Appendix 1, Page 1, Program Outlook Guide, states: "An equally important BLM task is to provide a level of protection for basic resource values of all types - ranging from ...to critical watersheds, adequate to arrest a continued decline in conditions. The need for existing or increased levels of production from national resource lands (sic) will vary, based upon need and demand, but the need to maintain a stable base and its...production value is important. In many instances, this protection will require direct action to retard ongoing damage or prevent future damage from occurring, and cannot be accomplished as part of an ongoing use authorization..."

Idaho State Office Manual supplement 1603, Appendix 1, Page 14, E. Watershed Management states in part: "Watershed problems on BLM land in Idaho, for the most part, can be taken care of by the establishment of an adequate vegetal cover. This applies to both water and wind erosion..."

"Our objective is to stabilize all nongeologic erosion to the fullest extent practicable at an early date..."

BH - TH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill.

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-1 (Acceptable Erosion Leve

OBJECTIVE

Page 1 of 2

Reduce the rate of erosion in the planning units according to the following schedule:

Causative Agent	Present Erosion Class	Desired Erosion Class	MFP Overlay Reference No.	Acres	Target Date
1. Wind	Critical (SSF 70)	to Stable or Low Slight (SSF 18-30)	W-1(A)	590	1981
2. Water	Critical	to Moderate or	W-1(B)	244,800	1985
	Moderate	to Slight			

Note: Within overlay reference No. W-1(B) further reduce erosion on lands having potential for $\triangle$ SSF $>$ 20 according to this schedule:

Critical	to Slight or
Moderate	to Stable

Causative Agent	Present Erosion Class	Desired Erosion Class	MFP Overlay Reference No.	Acres	Target Date
3. Wind & Water	Slight	to Stable or Low Slight (SSF $<$ 25)	W-1(C)	297,200	1985

RATIONALE

Bureau Manual 1602.12 and 1603.21A states: "...The Bureau will protect the lands resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

Bureau Manual 1603, Appendix 1, Page 1, Program Outlook Guide, states: "An equally important BLM task is to provide a level of protection for basic resource values of all types - ranging from ...to critical watersheds, adequate to arrest a continued decline in conditions. The need for existing or increased levels of production from national resource lands (sic) will vary, based upon need and demand, but the need to maintain a stable base and its...production value is important. In many instances, this protection will require direct action to retard ongoing damage or prevent future damage from occurring, and cannot be accomplished as part of an ongoing use authorization..."

Idaho State Office Manual supplement 1603, Appendix 1, Page 14, E. Watershed Management states in part: "Watershed problems on BLM land in Idaho, for the most part, can be taken care of by the establishment of an adequate vegetal cover. This applies to both water and wind erosion..."

"Our objective is to stabilize all nongeologic erosion to the fullest extent practicable at an early date..."

BH--TH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-1 (Acceptable Erosion Level)

RATIONALE (Continued)

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According to the Planning Area Analysis (Bureau Manual 1607, Illustration 13, Watershed) there is "Local concern about deteriorating watersheds."

The above objective is consistent with the intent of cooperative agreements with Blaine, Camas, Gooding, North Side, and Wood River S&WC Districts.

(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
W-1.1	
Continue to monitor the effectiveness of the 590 acre seeding in stabilizing the effects of past severe wind erosion. Reseed those portions with scant vegetation. Close the area to livestock grazing except when the soil is moist. Leave at least 50 percent of the current years growth of herbaceous vegetation in place for protection from the wind.	This area was seeded to rehabilitate a wild fire burn. Extremely strong winds scoured the loose sandy soils before the seeding wa established. Very close monitoring is need to prevent a recurrence of this calamity. The loose soil is very subject to disturban by trampling. A regime of very late fall o winter grazing, in moderation, will only meet the minimum requirements for protectio
W-1.1 (alternative)	
As above, except fence the area and exclude grazing altogether.	This more nearly meets the needs of this fragile area for protection and rehabilitation.

Support needs
Develop fuel modification along Union Pacific Railroad tracks.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with 101 Allotment Recommendations RM 1.2 and 2.2 which calls for an adjusted grazing system which could not utilize the pasture only when the soil is moist (or frozen). In order to salvage the area and stabilize it, the Alternative recommendation is the only viable one to select.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Reseed those portions of the 590-acre tract that presently have scanty vegetation. Fence the area to exclude grazing by domestic livestock until such time that the area is fully stabilized. Closely monitor unauthorized grazing use (trespass). Improve wildfire protection so the area will not be denuded of	The site must be stabilized as rapidly as possible. The most effective method involves complete rest from grazing when the soils are dry and readily disturbed, and improved protection from wildfire.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued)

protective ground cover.

Support Needs:
Develop a fuel modification plan for the nearby Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. Implement the plan as soon as possible.

Decision	Reason
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL

RECOMMENDATION

W - 1.2

Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting in the shortest possible time frame.

RATIONALE

The greatest single contribution to deteriorated watersheds has been and continues to be excessive and ill-timed domestic livestock grazing. Conversely the greatest single opportunity to reduce erosion and provide a protective cover of vegetation is by manipulating the grazing animal.

The recommendation is consistent with the intent of the NRDC agreement. See also the rationale for Objective W-1, Recommendation W-1.3, Recommendation W-1.5.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other specific activity recommendation rather it complements several. Recommendations R-3.12, WL 12.1, and those Range Management recommendations which relate to adjustments in stocking rate, implementation of grazing systems, and adjustments in season of use deal directly or indirectly with the problem of meeting the growth requirements of forage species. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-1.2 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

After analysis with other activity recommend tions no unresolvable conflicts are evident.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reason

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL

RECOMMENDATION

W - 1.3

Remove no more than 50 percent of the current year's growth of herbaceous ground cover in any allotment during a grazing season.

RATIONALE

The SCS ecological site classification system, based on soils and vegetation (clip and weigh yield determination), will, if combined with rational suitability determinations, provide present site production as well as potential site production. The Shoshone District will be able to determine the proper stocking rate to utilize 50 percent of available forage.

Utilization may be heavy in some pastures and absent in other pastures, but allotments as a whole should have one-half the forage left when the stock are removed.

Vegetative litter is very important for watershed protection; it breaks raindrop velocity above mineral soil and slows overland water flow thus allowing greater infiltration.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation was more liberal than Recommendation WL-12.1 which calls for no more than 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation by livestock in any pasture, including the heavy-use pasture in a rotation grazing system. The need for vegetative litter to protect the soil and unused vegetation to provide food and cover for wildlife can be realized by combining the recommendations. In addition, to the watershed and wildlife needs being met the intent of W.O. Instruction Memo 75-407 would be carried out.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Remove no more than 60 percent of the current year's growth of herbaceous vegetation in the most heavily used pasture during a grazing season. In

Reasons

See Rationale above and that for Recommendation WL-12.1 and Objective W-1. The use by livestock of those pastures designated for rest would normally be by sheep. On occasion it may become necessary to utilize

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued)

addition, remove no more than 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation in any other pasture used that same grazing season. Remove no more than 20 percent in the "rest pasture".

Reasons (continued)

some forage by cattle in the rest pastures but generally rest pastures should be rested completely. Very little, if any, supplemental use should ever be allowed in a rest pasture.

Decision

Modify the Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows:

Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the formulation of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any pasture will not exceed the identified needs of available food and cover and watershed protection.

Reason

To allow more flexibility in development of specific grazing systems and AMPs commensurate with related on-site needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL

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RECOMMENDATION

W - 1.4

Selectively control heavy stands of brush which are competing with, or have replaced, herbaceous vegetation desirable for watershed protection in the following delineated areas:

P.U.	Overlay Name/No.	Treatment Delineation
BH	URA-4, No. 3	"Chemical Brush Control"
BH	URA-4, Natural & Artificial Potential (Range Management)	"Brush Removal only"
BH	URA-2, Land Treatments	(Any areas formerly treated, but reinvaded with brush)
TH	URA-4, No. 1 (Watershed)	"Chemical Brush Control"
TH	URA-4, Range Management Opportunities (Range Management)	"Potential Through Land Treatment, Spraying, Chaining, or Burning"
TH	URA-2, Land Treatments & Management Facilities	(Any areas formerly treated, but reinvaded with brush)

RATIONALE

Heavy stands of brush with scant understory vegetation, especially on sloping land, provide inadequate protection from the scouring effect of overland water flow.

Selective control involves leaving part of the stand to meet the needs of wildlife but primarily to reduce the effect of strong winds which dry the soil surface, remove moisture (in the form of snow) and erode light soils. Control may occur in patches, strips, blocks, or other geometric patterns. Brush removal may occur by chaining, railing, beating prescribed burning, chemically killing, plowing, or other methods. The main thing to consider is the effect of the job layout and control method on the most basic of the resource components--the soil.

Generally, avoid dry south-facing slopes and areas of thin rocky soils (usually Low sage areas) unless an erosion class of high moderate or critical (SSF greater than 50 is encountered). Above that level the danger of losing the basic soil resource should override wildlife or other considerations.

Support Needs. Acquire legal access to any watershed improvement job on a case-by-case basis.

Legal access may be a temporary easement or a permanent easement. The nature and size of the job will determine this as well as maintenance requirements.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to the following recommendations: WL-1.2, WL-3.2, WL-5.2, WL-6.1, WL-11.1, WL-12.2. It conflicts with the following: WL-2.2, WL-7.1, and those Range Management recommendations which call for large areas of brush removal. There is a possibility of conflict with R-4.3. The primary conflicts involve maintaining existing brush on critical deer winter range and maintaining existing brush within a two-mile radius of known sage grouse strutting grounds and on all identified sage grouse wintering areas. A minor conflict could occur with visual resources by not paying close attention to the effect of brush control layout on the natural character of the land.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-1.4 was accepted in its entirety with the following changes:

Drop: Nothing.
Add: Do not control brush on critical deer winter ranges or within a two-mile radius of known sage grouse strutting grounds or on identified sage grouse wintering areas except where a SSF of greater than 50 indicates a danger of losing the basic soil resource.

Lay out all brush control jobs in such a way that they will be harmonious with the landscape. The final product should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the landscape.

Reasons

These additional criteria were added to more effectively meet the needs of wildlife and the needs of visual resource management. The large areas of treatment recommended by the Range Management activity probably would have a deleterious effect on wildlife, possibly on watershed and assuredly on visua resources. Brush control for increased forage can be accomplished but it must be constrained by the needs of other resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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W - 1.4 (Continued)

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Decision	Reason
Adopt the multiple use recommendation with the following modification:	
Selective brush control may be undertaken within a two-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds, sage grouse wintering areas, and deer winter range, subject to a coordinated assessment by the Area Manager and Wildlife Biologist.	The two-mile radius guide does not infer total restriction. Pockets and patches of brush exist adjacent to grouse strutting grounds that are unnecessary for sage grouse habitat. Selected areas within wintering areas can be altered without detriment to sage grouse or deer. (See supplemental guides under Appendix I and II Range Management.)
The restriction is retained on ritical deer winter range.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL

RECOMMENDATION

W - 1.5

Seed areas that do not have a sufficient residual stand of herbaceous vegetation (grasses and forbs) to adequately protect the basic soil resource from the erosive agents of wind and water in the following delineated areas:

P.U.	Overlay Name/No.	Treatment Delineation
BH	URA-4, No. 3 (Watershed)	"Mechanical Treatment"
BH	URA-4, Natural & Artificial Potential (Range Management)	"Pretreatment & Seeding"
BH	URA-2, Land Treatments	(any areas formerly seeded but without sufficient herbaceous cover for soil protection)
TH	URA-4, No. 1 (Watershed)	"Mechanical Treatment"
TH	URA-4, Range Management Opportunities (Range Management)	"Potential Through Land Treatment, Seedings"
TH	URA-2, Land Treatments & Management Facilities	(any areas formerly seeded but without sufficient herbaceous cover for soil protection)

Support needs
Acquire legal access to any watershed improvement job on a case-by-case basis.

RATIONALE

For areas of brush removal (Recommendation W-1.4) the rate of erosion increase rapidly unless residual plants rapidly occupy the site. Seeding may also be necessary in nontreatment areas having scanty herbaceous vegetation.

Generally, perennial vegetation is considered superior to annual vegetation fo watershed protection. It is more dependable and is usually less flammable. Perennial grasses are especially desirable as their fibrous root systems create man tiny soil pores into which precipitation can infiltrate.

To "adequately protect the basic soil resource" is a judgmental thing. Generally if the SSF is 40 or higher and living herbaceous vegetation occupies less than eight percent of the ground surface a seeding should be considered.

Aerial seeding in areas to be used heavil by livestock (for seed trampling) is a viable alternative when drilling is impractical.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to the following recommendations: WL-1.3, WL-9.2, WL-12.2, and those Range Management recommendations dealing with seedings. There is a possibility of conflict with R-4.3. A minor conflict could occur with visual resources by not paying close attention to the effect of seeding layout on the natural character of the land. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-1 for the available social, economic, and institutional data, and for Bureau Manual guidance.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Activity Recommendation W-1.5 was accepted in its entirety with the following changes:	These additional criteria were added to meet the needs of visual resource management.
Drop: Nothing. Add: Lay out all seeding jobs in such a way that they will be harmonious with the landscape. The final product should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the landscape.	

Decision	Reasons
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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ACCEPTABLE EROSION LEVEL
(Roads & Trails)

RECOMMENDATION(s)

W - 1.6

Limit the number of "roads" and trails to those needed for proper administration of National Resource Land and intermixed state land, and for access to private land.

Place needed roads and trails on the District Transportation Plan for regularly scheduled maintenance.

"Put to bed" roads not deemed necessary by 1985.

Abandon the practice of Bureau Force Account crews "touching up" roads as they move tractors from one spot to another. Never flat blade a road.

Seed dirt roads with adapted herbaceous vegetation.

Support Needs
Upgrade District Transportation Plan.

RATIONALE

The Shoshone District Transportation Plan is incomplete at the present time. Spur roads necessary for access usually are not shown. When the Existing Access Overlay is compared to the roads shown on the Base Map, hundreds of miles of low quality "tire track", "jeep trail" or "goat trail" type roads are apparent. These nonmaintained paths are an important cause of erosion.

Improper location, steep grades, lack of ditches, lack of crown, lack of water bars, and culverts make these "roads", which are usually lower than the surrounding land surface, an ideal collection area for water which flows unimpeded. The result is a gully.

Bureau personnel trying to create a better "road" along one that has washed out very often create as bad an erosion problem as they were trying to solve. No road work should ever be done without a proper design and adequate supervision.

A plant cover on a road will provide protection from wind and water.

Multiple-Use Analysis

A minor conflict occurred between this recommendation and those Range Management support recommendations calling for additional livestock trails to facilitate the movement of livestock from one use area to another. In addition, the recommendation to abandon Force Account crews "touching up" roads and/or flat blading roads was questioned. Certain parts of the recommendation can be altered to allow greater flexibility in road maintenance and still include those items important to reducing erosion.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-1.6 was accepted in its entirety with the following changes:

Drop: "Abandon the practice of Bureau Force Account crews "touching up" roads as they move tractors from one spot to another. Never flat blade a road."

Add: Maintain and/or construct roads and trails only after adequate design and/or with adequate supervision of the District Engineering staff.

Support needs

Upgrade District Transportation Plan. Provide ongoing engineering staff support.

Reasons

There are occasions when a flat-bladed roa is adequate but these are rare. The concept of road improvement by force account crews who can spot difficulties and remedy them is sound. However, careful supervision of personnel who are not trained in road and trail standards will be necessary

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reason

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

BH

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-2 (Water Quality-Streams, No. 1)

Page 1 of 2

OBJECTIVE:

Gather water quality baseline data for measuring the effectiveness of Bureau management programs by the fall of 1978. Maintain these for a minimum of ten years (1988).

Rationale:

Data are not presently available. In order to make intelligent land management decisions we must obtain some basic information on water quality. Field observations indicate that over large areas the quality of surface waters is only fair to very poor. The primary cause appears to be excessive and ill-time livestock grazing Clean water flowing in lush streambeds has wide appeal among all types of people. There is much support for a quality environment in our basic and supplemental guidance documents.

Bureau Manual 1602.13A states, "The Bureau, in deciding among alternative uses of available resources and among management alternatives, will utilize both physical and social data in evaluating the immediate and long-range impact of proposed action on environmental quality and ecological balance and will strive to maintain and enhance environmental quality."

Bureau Manual 1602.33A states, in part, "Environmental characteristics of public lan will become increasingly important. Public land-use decision-making will focus sharply on characteristics which promote public health and well-being, and prevent or counter environmental degradation...The need for attention to environmental factors, including sociological and psychological values, in addition to economic or resource management principles, will increasingly govern public land-use..."

Bureau Manual 1602.42C3a,b,c, state in part, "All land-use and resource management program decisions must be consistent with Federal or State air and water quality standards..."

"In all land-use and program decisions, the capacity of ecosystems to sustain themselves and the condition and requirements of all species within these ecosystems will be fully considered."

"In all land-use and program decisions, protection of natural and man-made elements in the environment which have aesthetic values of natural beauty...will be fully considered."

Bureau Manual 1603.12E1 states, The Watershed Program activity includes vegetative manipulation through mechanical, chemical, and biological methods, and water development and control structures. These are directed toward stabilization of soil resources, maintenance or restoration of soil productivity, protection and enhancement of water yield and quality, and reduction of flood and sediment damage, both on and offsite.

(Instructions on reverse)

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W-2 (Water Quality-Streams)
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Rationale (Continued):

Bureau Manual 1603.12E3b states that one long-term objective of the Water Resource Program Activity is to: "Restore, maintain, and improve surface and ground water quality and yield for both on-and off-site use."

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WATER QUALITY - STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
W - 2.1 Establish 16 water quality monitoring stations in the locations shown on the overlay.	The locations were selected to give the greatest amount of information with the leas number of stations. Road access was an important consideration. Some walking may b necessary but it has been kept to a minimum.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-2 for available social, economic and institutional data and for Bureau Manual guidance. The recommendation is complementary to Recommendation WL-13.2 (Fisheries) which calls for surveying fisheries potential, gathering water quality data, and inventorying other water related items.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Activity Recommendation W-2.1 was accepted in its entirety.	After analysis with other activity recommend tions no conflicts are evident.

Decision	Reason
Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-3 (Water Quality-Streams, No. 2)

OBJECTIVE

Improve the quality of water in the main stream channels shown on Overlay No. 2 by 1985. Objective targets are compliance with Idaho State and Federal water quality standards. Quantification of a starting point for water quality is not possible because of scanty water quality baseline data (see also Objective W-2).

RATIONALE

See rationale for Objective W-2 and rationale for recommendations under this objecti (W-3).

1/ Only Recommendation W-3.1 applies to the Timmerman Hills Planning Unit.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WATER QUALITY STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION

W-3.1

Complete a "site specific" inventory of potential dam sites, gabion sites, and detention structure sites on the main stream channels (and their primary and secondary tributaries) shown on the overlay by the end of the field season, 1978. 2/

2/ No overlay was prepared for the Timmerman Hills Planning Unit. Inventory the steep Timmerman and Picabo Hill drainageways.

Support needs: Assistance will be needed from the District Engineer and/or his staff in selecting feasible sites on the ground.

RATIONALE

There is no current inventory of feasible construction sites in the Shoshone District. Construction of water catchments has been on a piecemeal basis with the single objective (in nearly all cases) of providing additiona livestock water. A carefully prepared inventory with photos would assist in making management decisions concerning the feasibility of construction projects in relation to land treatment jobs. Watershed construction jobs will always be considered a complement to vegetal manipulation and proper livestock management rather than a replacement for these needed practices.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-2 for the available social, economic, and institutional data and for Bureau Manual guidance.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-3.1 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

This inventory recommendation represents no conflict with any present or future activity program of the Bureau.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reason

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WATER QUALITY - STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION

W-3.2

Improve water quality in the main stream channels shown on the overlay according to the following schedule:

Change in SSF on surrounding uplands	Target Date	Designation on BH URA Step 4, Watershed, Over-Lay No. 5
10-20 + points	1985	Opportunity Area WQ-1
5-9 points	1985	Opportunity Area WQ-2

RATIONALE

While not quantifiable, there is a relationship between SSF and sediment load in drainages. Reduction of SSF should also bring about a reduction in turbidity that can increase water quality.

By implementing recommendations W-1.2, W-1.3 W-1.4, W-1.5 significant reductions in SSF can be accomplished by 1985.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation, rather it complements several. Recommendations W-1.2, W-1.3, W-1.4, W-1.5, R-3.2, WL 13.3, and those Range Management recommendations which relate to adjustments in stocking rate and implementation of grazing systems deal directly or indirectly with the problem of erosion and/or stream load of sediment. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-3.2 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

If erosion reduction can be accomplished on upper watersheds, improved water quality in main stream channels is expected to follow naturally.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reason

B.H.

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WATER QUALITY - STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
W - 3.3 Improve water quality in the stream reaches designated on the overlay by selective channel fencing to exclude domestic livestock by 1980. Leave sufficient water gaps to meet the needs of grazing animals.	These stream bottoms have a history of very heavy livestock concentration which annually denudes most herbaceous riparian vegetation. The stream bottom is a separate and distinct ecosystem from the surrounding uplands. It is a fragile environment, easily disturbed. Excluding livestock from the stream bottom will decrease bacterial counts and bank sloughing. Increasing lush riparian vegetation will help to shade the water surface. A decrease in water temperature is expected to occur.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the free movement of domestic livestock and with providing the maximum amount of forage, but is not in direct conflict with any specific Range Management recommendation. It is complementary to recommendations R-1.1 (Fishing Improvement) and WL-13.1 (excluding livestock along King Hill, Dry, and Clover Creeks). The needs of domestic stock have been considered in that water gaps are proposed. However, initial and maintenance costs will be high and certain stream reaches may be healed through implementation of a grazing management system. On these reaches the least cost alternative of implementing intensive livestock management should be explored. Other reaches are in such condition that total protection is critical.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Activity Recommendation W-3.3 was accepted in its entirety for those stream reaches designated Channel Fencing on the overlay.	These stream reaches are considered critical for the recreation and wildlife activities.
Improve water quality, in the stream reaches designated Channel Fencing only after AMP Failure to Heal on the overlay, by selective channel fencing to exclude domestic livestock only after at least one cycle in a rest rotation-type grazing system. If healing is not apparent fence stock	These stream reaches are important, but less critical than those above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

Page 2 of 2

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

away from the stream bottom. Leave sufficient water gaps to meet the needs of grazing animals.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

B.H. - T. H.

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-4 (Water Quality-Surface Waters Other than Streams)
Page 1 of 1

OBJECTIVE:

Improve the quality of water in Bureau water developments (except wells and pipelines), undeveloped springs and water seeps on National Resource Land by 1985. At present, this is a nonquantifiable objective.

RATIONALE:

Field observation indicates that areas around springs and seeps accessible to domestic livestock (especially cattle) are very often converted from a natural oasis supporting many forms of life to an ugly "mud wallow". The resultant decrease in water quality is apparent, even to the casual observer. In addition, livestock very often wade into developed waterholes and reservoirs creating a quagmire of mud and fecal material very inhospitable to many forms of life.

Bureau Basic and Supplemental guidance emphasizes the need for a quality environment.

Bureau Manual 1602.12 and 1603.21A states: "...The Bureau will protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

Bureau Manual 1603, Appendix 1, Page 1, Program Outlook Guide, states in part, "An equally important BLM task is to provide a level of protection for basic resource values of all types... In many instances, this protection will require direct action to retard ongoing damage or prevent future damage from occurring, and cannot be accomplished as part of an ongoing use authorization..."

See also Bureau Manual 1602.42C3a,b,c and 1603.12E3b shown in rationale for Objective W-2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hi

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 See foot- Step 3
note reference 3/

WATER QUALITY - SURFACE WATERS OTHER THAN STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION

W-4.1 (entire planning unit)

Complete an inventory of all existing Bureau water developments (except pipelines and wells), undeveloped springs, and water seeps on National Resource Land to determine the need for "site specific" water quality improvement measures by the end of the field season 1980.

RATIONALE

The Bureau has an inventory of water develo ments; it is, however, noticeably lacking i water quality information. There is no inventory of undeveloped natural waters.

An inventory, with photos, emphasizing wate quality, is important to decide which surface waters have highest priority for impro ment measures and what practices are needed

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3/ See the following overlays for locations of existing water developments and some undeveloped waters. See also base map for some other undeveloped waters.

BH URA Step 2 - Water Resources No. 2.
TH URA Step 2 - Water Resources No. 1.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-4 for the available social, economic, and institutional data, and for Bureau Manual guidance.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity recommendation W-4.1 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

This inventory recommendation represents no conflict with any present or future activity program of the Bureau.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Page 1 of 2

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 See Step 3
footnote Reference 4/

WATER QUALITY - SURFACE WATERS OTHER THAN STREAMS

RECOMMENDATION

W-4.2 (entire planning unit)

Implement water quality improvement measures on those surface waters requiring corrective work by 1985. Continue maintenance on a regular basis from then on.

Support needs: Job feasibility determination will need to be made on a case-by-case basis the year prior to inclusion in the AWP by the District Engineer and/or his staff.

RATIONALE

The water quality inventory recommended (W-4.1) will identify corrective work required to restore surface waters to an acceptable level. Some corrective actions are:

1. Fence the areas with fences strong enough to handle the greatest expected problem, e.g., railroad tie posts with 6" rails in areas frequented by bulls.

2. Pipe water away from the water source to troughs below or to a reservoir below.

3. Plant adapted species in and around areas denuded by overgrazing, e.g., establish willows, quaking aspen, etc., in what is now a pure stand of Kentucky bluegrass.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Improving water quality will affect some present uses, e.g., free movement of livestock, but the effects are considered worth the trade-offs and dollar cost. The recommendation is consistent with the intent of Recommendation WL-6.3 (excluding livestock from spring and wet meadow areas which are important summer habitat for sage grouse). Any corrective improvement work should be done in such a way that it harmonizes with the landscape and does not represent a visual intrusion (Recommendation R-4.3).

4/ See footnote under Recommendation W-4.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 See Step 3
Footnote Reference 4/

Multiple-Use Recommendation

W-4.2 (entire planning unit)
Implement water quality improvement measures on those surface waters requiring corrective work by 1985. Construct any improvements in such a way that they harmonize with, rather than detract from, the natural occurrence of aquatic life and the surrounding drier vegetation. Continue maintenance on a regular basis indefinitely.

Support needs: The same support needs apply to the modified recommendation as applied to the original recommendation.

Reasons

Recommendation W-4.2 was modified to reflec visual resource needs. Surface waters in a semi-desert area support many life forms (plant & animal). These life forms should predominate, not the man-made improvements.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills/Timmerman Hill
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-5 (Flood & Sediment Reduction) Page 1 of 2

OBJECTIVE:

Reduce flood and sediment damage to an acceptable level by 1985. At present, this is a nonquantifiable objective.

RATIONALE:

Some flooding and sedimentation are occurring because the watershed conditions are conducive to rapid runoff. Overgrazed and nearly denuded lands do not provide a sufficient mantle of protective herbaceous vegetation to allow infiltration of moisture into the soil. The Corps of Engineers observed, "Some flood problems have been noted along the lower reaches of both Thorn and Dry Creeks. The estimated annual flood damages in both of these reaches are small, which limits the amount of flood protective work that could be economically justified. The effort to find feasible solutions to these problems has been frustrated by conflicti reports on the problems and their causes." 1/

While the Corps is primarily concerned with structural improvements in the main stream channels on flood plains, the Bureau must be concerned with the vegetative mantle on the upper watershed areas.

Bureau Manual 1602.12 and 1603.21A states: "...The Bureau will protect the lands resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

Bureau Manual 1602.42a states in part, "All land use and resource management program decisions must be consistent with Federal or State air and water quality standards..

Bureau Manual 1603.12E3c states that one long-term objective of the Water Resources Program Activity is to: "Reduce and control flood and sediment damage, both on and off the public lands."

Bureau Manual 1603.124a states that one major principle and standard we are to comply with is, "As a minimum, meet State and Federal air and water quality standards."

Idaho State Office Manual supplement 1603, Appendix 1, Page 14, E., Watershed Management states in part: "Watershed problems on BLM land in Idaho, for the most part, can be taken care of by the establishment of an adequate vegetal cover...'

According to the Planning Area Analysis (Bureau Manual 1607, Illustration 13, Watershed) there is "Local concern about deteriorating watersheds."

The above objective is consistent with the intent of cooperative agreements with Blaine, Camas, Gooding, North Side, and Wood River S&WC Districts.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-5(Flood & Sediment Reduction)

Page 2 of 2

Rationale (continued)

1/ Data Source: Big Wood River & Tributaries, Public Workshop Brochure No. 2. 1972. U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, Walla Walla, Washington.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil.
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 See Foot Step 3
note Reference 5/

FLOOD & SEDIMENT REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION

W - 5.1 (Entire planning unit)

Establish studies to collect baseline data on present flood and sediment damage. Develop an inventory of problem areas and the source of the problem by the end of the field season, 1978.

RATIONALE

At the present time the scope and magnitude of flood and sediment damage is not known. In fact, there are conflicting reports on the problems and causes (see Rationale for Objective W-5).

An inventory of trouble spots is a first step in rational solution of the problems.

Some possible study methods are siltation transects on selected reservoirs, siltation and/or erosion transects on selected stream reaches, interviews and/or field trips with knowledgeable local persons, etc.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-5 for the available social, economic, and institutional data and for Bureau Manual guidance.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-5.1 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

This inventory recommendation represents no conflict with any present or future activity program of the Bureau.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

5/. See BH URA, Step 3, Watershed Overlay No. 3 for areas designated "Flood Prone". No overlay was prepared for the Timmerman Hills Unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

FLOOD & SEDIMENT REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION

W- 5.2

Reduce offsite (downstream) flood and sediment damage by reducing the rate of erosion and improving herbaceous vegetative cover on the upper watershed by 1985.

RATIONALE

Offsite damage as determined under Recommendation W-5.1 can largely be alleviated by proper care and management of the source of the flood water and sediment, the upper watershed areas. If Recommendations W-1.2, W-1.4, W-1.4, W-1.5, W-3.2, and W-3.3 are accepted and implemented, damage along streams issuing from the planning unit will be reduced. Damage along streams having their source outside the unit will, of course, continue until their watershed areas are improved (Big Wood & Little Wood Rivers and Camas Creek).

See also rationale for Objectives W-1, and W-2.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation, rather it complements several. Recommendations W-1.2, W-1.3, W-1.4, W-1.5, W-1.6, W-3.2, W-3.3, R-3.2, WL 13.1, WL 13.2, WL 13.3, all deal with watershed and or stream channel quality. See Rationale above and the Rationale for Objective W-5 for social, economic, and institutional data, and for Bureau Manual guidance.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Activity Recommendation W-5.2 was accepted in its entirety.

Reasons

This naturally will follow with the acceptance of watershed improvement practices on the upper watersheds.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

B.H. - T.H.

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-6 (Water Yield)

OBJECTIVE:

Bureau Manual 1608.36A4 states, "Establish objectives only to quantify the amount needed for human needs within the watershed activity."

No objectives have been developed as no future water requirements have been identified for the watershed activity.

This statement was included in the Watershed objectives only to account for the Water Yield program category.

RATIONALE:

No rationale was developed.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

Wildlife

WILDLIFE ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

All land treatment projects will be coordinated with wildlife to insure that the projects will not adversely affect wildlife.

Selectively reduce the sagebrush on deer and elk summer areas in order to increase the quality and quantity of summer forage.

Revegetation projects will include both forbs and grasses in order to increase the quality and quantity of summer forage for elk and deer.

No more than 1/3 of critical big game winter range will be grazed by livestock in the fall, and on those ranges that are grazed, livestock utilization of shrubs will not exceed 40 percent of the current annual growth.

There will be no brush control projects on any critical deer winter ranges.

Investigations will be made to identify opportunities to improve winter game ranges by planting palatable shrubs.

Critical game ranges will be closed to ORVs from December 15 through March 31 of each year.

No National Resource Land encompassing big game winter range will be disposed of, with the possible exception of the area north of Bliss, Idaho, adjacent to Bray Lake.

All new fences located on antelope range will be constructed in a manner such that it will not impede antelope. All existing fences that are shown to impede antelope will be modified.

Sagebrush control projects proposed in known sage grouse winter areas and within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds will be designed such that adequate nesting and wintering habitat is maintained for present and future populations.

Small parcels of National Resource Land identified as having important upland game habitat and situated adjacent to private land will be retained in public ownership and managed for upland game.

Selectively exclude livestock grazing from portions of the important waterfowl producing reservoirs, streams, and canals. In addition, the sagebrush cover lying adjacent to the canals will be maintained to provide nesting cover for waterfowl.

In association with the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, goose nesting sites will be constructed on Mormon, Thorn Creek, Spring Creek, Pioneer, and Sonners Reservoirs.

The vegetative cover lying within a two-mile radius of raptor nests will be managed in a manner that will enhance the habitat for the birds principal prey species. Additionally, various activities that could lead to the disturbance of the nesting birds will be discouraged.

The fisheries habitat along King Hill, Dry, and Clover Creeks will be improved by fencing portions of the streams to exclude livestock from the riparian habitat and stream channel.

WILDLIFE

OBJECTIVE NO.	SUBJECT
1.	Mule Deer Summer Range
2.	Mule Deer Winter Range
3.	Elk Habitat
4.	Antelope Habitat Expansion
5.	Antelope Habitat
6.	Sage Grouse Summer Habitat
7.	Sage Grouse Winter Habitat
8.	Upland Game Habitat
9.	Waterfowl Habitat
10.	Goose Nesting Habitat
11.	Birds of Prey
12.	All Wildlife Habitat
13.	Fish Habitat

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	1

OBJECTIVE:

Manage 200,000 acres of mule deer summer range in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit such that there is adequate food, cover, and water for 1,000 animals by 1990.

RATIONALE:

Approximately half (200,000 acres) of the Bennett Hills Unit is identified as suitable deer summer range, yet the URA indicates that resident deer numbers are low. The PAA states that the public desires to see additional big game animals. Policy plans developed in 1975 by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game outline management programs to increase the number of resident deer by 30 and 100 percent in Fish and Game Management Units 45 and 52 respectively. Critical portions of both management units lie within the Bennett Hills Planning Unit. In addition to the facts that more deer are wanted and that there is adequate habitat to handle more deer, the predicted increase in hunters is expected to double statewide (Economic Supplement) by 1980, thus placing greater emphasis on the need for additional deer.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills–Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER SUMMER (d_{su})

RECOMMENDATIONS

WL - 1.1

Intensify livestock grazing management sufficiently to ensure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation in any one pasture is utilized by domestic livestock.

RATIONALE

Food habit studies show that a sufficient portion of a mule deer's summer diet is con posed of herbaceous vegetation. In order to provide adequate habitat for the expecte increase in resident deer numbers additiona forage has to be made available.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The improvement and increased availability of herbaceous forage would prove beneficial to summering mule deer and enhance the potential for increased resident deer numbers. The hunting season has been closed in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit due primarily to a lack of resident deer. With a sufficient resident population the season could be reopened thus creating a beneficial economic impact on the small towns located within the unit.

This recommendation is complementary to all activity recommendations except for the intensive livestock management recommendation. The conflict with livestock grazing is not considered a major conflict.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The multiple-use benefits outweigh the conflict with livestock grazing.

Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the formulation of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not eed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

Reasons

To allow more flexibility in development of specific grazing systems and AMPs commensurate with related on-site needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H.

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER SUMMER (d_{su})

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 1.2

Throughout mule deer summer ranges, reduce the sagebrush canopy by 40 to 60 percent in those areas where the present sagebrush canopy cover exceeds 25 percent.

RATIONALE

To meet the expected increase in mule deer numbers additional forage is required. The reduction of sagebrush and correspondin increase in herbaceous vegetation (forbs and grasses) would help meet this demand.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to the watershed recommendation (W-1.4), recreation recommendations (R-4.1, 4.2 & 4.3), and the livestock grazing recommendations dealing with brush control. The improved herbaceous vegetation would have a beneficial economic impact on wildlife, recreation, and livestock. Proper layout and design of brush removal projects would mitigate any adverse environmental impacts associated with such a project.

This recommendation does conflict with wildlife recommendation WL-7.1 which deals with maintaining the existing brush on sage grouse nesting and wintering areas. Since the sage grouse nesting areas overlap the deer summer areas, poorly designed brush removal projects could adversely affect sage grouse nesting. However, in those areas where brush is not limited, it is felt that brush control could be beneficial for brooding grouse. Consequently, the recommendation concerning sage grouse nesting habitat will be modified to the extent that brush removal will be allowed so long as sufficient brush is maintained for present and future nesting populations.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER SUMMER (d_{su})

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
WL - 1.3 All revegetation projects located in deer summer areas should include a variety of both forbs and grasses.	The introduction of a variety of herbaceous species would provide a greater variety of forage species for deer, and improve the opportunity to increase the quality as well as quantity of the summer range.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to watershed recommendation (W-1.5) and does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. Providing a variety of species would be beneficial to the environment by establishing a diversity of vegetation thus increasing the complexity of the community. Economically the initial cost of the seeding would be increased, but the long-term economic return to all resource activities would over-ride these costs.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER SUMMER (d_{su})

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
WL - 1.4 Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs and shrubs.	Livestock grazing systems offer us an opportunity by which we can improve mule deer summer range. However, the system, in order to enhance these species, must be based upon the physiological requirement of forbs and shrubs and not grasses alone.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to watershed activity recommendation W-1.2 and range management recommendations dealing with grazing systems. The initial costs of implementing a grazing system is higher than the implementation of a season long system. However, the increased benefits derived from an intensively managed system should prove to off-set the initial costs.

There are no resource activity recommendations that conflict with this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills–Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER SUMMER (d_{su})

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 1.5

In cooperation with the Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game initiate studies that will: 1) identify what, if any, the specific habitat requirements are for fawning; 2) identify a census technique or method to determine how many resident deer inhabit the planning unit.

RATIONALE

No specific habitat requirements for fawnin have been identified; however, it is concei able that the animals are selecting areas that have a certain density of shrubs, etc. If this situation exists it then becomes a factor which must be considered prior to an brush control projects. Mule deer resident populations are known to be low. However, there are no census methods being used currently to identify the approximate numbe or trend. To identify whether or not the objective is being met a census method should be initiated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other resource recommendation, nor does it create any adverse impact on the environment. If this information does not become available in the immediate future it could have serious social and economic impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	2

OBJECTIVE:

Manage 122,500 acres of mule deer winter range in the Bennett Hills and Timmerman Hills Planning Units in order to provide adequate food and cover for 3500 animals by 1990.

RATIONALE:

It is presently unknown from where exactly the deer wintering in the two planning units come from. However, the majority are known to move from north of State Highway 68, and if these animals summering in Game Management Units 44, 48, 49, and perhaps even 43 are to be enhanced, the winter ranges in both planning units must be managed and improved. Of added importance to the winter ranges, specifically in Timmerman Hills, is the fact that the traditional winter ranges in Unit 48 (Sun Valley) are becoming unavailable to deer due to increased recreational activities and its associated development.

B.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL 2.1

Intensively manage livestock grazing sufficient to ensure that no more than 40 percent of the current annual growth on important shrubs is utilized by livestock on ranges identified as critical deer wintering areas. Important shrubs include bitterbrush, chokecherry, serviceberry, and sagebrush species.

RATIONALE

These shrubs comprise approximately 80 percent of a wintering deer's diet. Consequently if deer numbers are to be increased additional forage will have to be made available for the animals.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation could conflict with the range management recommendation to intensify livestock grazing. To date there is insufficient data to say if livestock are utilizing more than 40 percent of the current annual growth under the present grazing systems. If systems were implemented that introduced heavy grazing pressure on the critical winter ranges in the fall there could be a major conflict arising between livestock and wildlife. Such a system could seriously impact the environment. However, if a grazing system could not be designed that would reduce the browse utilization by livestock, there would be a significant economic impact on the livestock users if a reduction in numbers were the only alternative.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

It is felt that the mule deer resource wintering in these units are of critical importance and every effort should be made to enhance these herds.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reason

The degree of use can be monitored through AMP and wildlife studies.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 2.2

No land treatment project that would reduce the existing shrub density should be proposed on the critical deer winter ranges.

RATIONALE

Sagebrush comprises an important component of the deer's winter diet and any reduction in quantity would adversely affect the capacity of the habitat to winter deer.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the range management recommendation dealing with the reduction of sagebrush in order to increase livestock forage. In addition these critical deer ranges are also identified as sage grouse wintering areas, upland game bird areas, and raptor foraging areas. Since all this wildlife is either directly or indirectly depend upon sagebrush it is felt that at the present time any reduction in brush would adversely impact wildlife. Consequently, until there is sufficient data to show that the present and future wildlife populations will not be adversely affected by brush control the existing wildlife recommendation will be accepted as stated.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

(Refer to Appendix I and II of Range Management for supplemental coordination guides).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 2.3

Investigate the opportunity to improve portions of the winter range by the introduction of palatable shrubs.

RATIONALE

Habitat studies have indicated that the winter range could be improved by increasin the variety and quantity of shrubs. However presently the feasibility of such a plantin is unknown. Experimental seedings and plantings should be undertaken on the winte ranges to determine seeding and/or planting rates, methods of such, and species.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendation: The long-term environmental impacts would be beneficial by developing a diversity of species in areas and also improving both quality and quantity of winter forage for mule deer. The initial economic investment would be higher per acre than a normal seeding; however, when properly designed it will add a critical ingredient which cannot be judged from an economic viewpoint.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
WL - 2.4 Implement grazing systems that will assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical winter ranges are grazed in the fall (after August 15).	To improve both quality and quantity of forage for wintering deer, 2/3 of the critical deer winter ranges should be closed to livestock grazing after 8/15. Normally the herbaceous vegetation begins to dry on or about this date causing the livestock to turn toward the more nutritious shrubs resulting in a reduction of available winte forage for deer.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The only activity recommendation which could conflict concerns range management. Presently the four critical winter range areas encompass five allotments. The proposal is to revise or implement AMPs on three of the critical areas. Consequently this recommendation, if considered when implementing the AMPs, should not create any major conflicts. The King Hill critical range encompasses two allotments and it is not felt that under the existing AMPs that this recommendation will create a significant conflict.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 2.5

Defer livestock grazing on the critical deer winter ranges west of Highway 46 until after April 15, and those critical ranges east of Highway 46 until after May 1.

RATIONALE

The food habits of livestock and deer are very similar during the spring period, and prior to April 15 there is only a limited amount of forage being produced. Consequently when both game and livestock are on an area prior to April 15, there is competition for the existing forage. Deer have been under stress for several months due to cold temperatures and lack of high quali forage, and if additional stress is employe due to a lack of spring forage it could seriously impact the population.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the range management recommendation concerning opening dates. However, the recommended opening dates on critical areas lying west of Highay 46 coincides with the adjudicated opening date. The recommended opening date in areas lying east of Highway 46 does not complement the adjudicated opening da but does coincide with the overall feeling of the resource managers that May 1 would more aptly fit the physiological requirements of the vegetation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Encourage the livestock users to defer grazing on the critical deer winter ranges until after April 15 on those areas west of Highway 46 and after April 30 on those areas east of Highway 46.

Reasons

Step 1 recommendation conflicted with the RM recommendation concerning opening dates; however, it was felt that from the multiple-use aspect the users should be encouraged to defer grazing for approximately two weeks.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H - T.H.

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Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3	

WL - 2.5 (Continued)

Page 2 of 2

Decision

Modify the Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows:

Establish opening dates for livestock grazing compatible with identified wildlife needs.

Reasons

As a rule, livestock grazing seasons (opening and closing dates) have been established by previous range adjudication. A fixed season of use is one of the basic criteria to provide stability to a year round livestock operation.

An allotment management plan is the vehicle which allows flexibility in seasons of use. The normal season of use and allowable flexibility should be established or adjusted in AMP formulation to best-fit the needs of livestock and wildlife in any given allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. T.H.

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL 2.6

Close the critical deer winter ranges to off-road vehicles from December 15 through March 31.

RATIONALE

Deer during the winter are under considerable stress due to deep snow, cold temperatures, and a lack of quality forage. Additional stress, such as harassment from humans or their machines could severely impair their ability to survive the winter.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with recreation recommendation R-8.2 which recommends that the entire unit remain open to ORVs. However, since the critical deer areas are restricted to a small percentage of the unit and ORVs are felt to cause undue stress on wintering animals, the recreation recommendation will be modified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The critical areas do not constitute a large portion of the unit nor do they involve area which are excellent snowmobile areas. Consequently it is not felt that the closure will significantly impact existing ORV use.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

WINTER DEER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL 2.7

If the ongoing telemetry study identifies that definite deer migration routes exist in the planning units, such routes should be managed to insure that no barriers are created that would prevent the animals from goinging access to their winter ranges.

RATIONALE

In order to increase deer numbers the migration routes to and from the winter ranges must remain open and available to the animals.

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no significant conflicts created by this recommendation with other resource activities, and it is felt that the recommendation should remain unchanged.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale as stated above.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (MFP) Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL 2.8

Coordinate with the wildlife program any brush removal project that is located on deer winter range, to insure that adequate winter deer forage and cover are maintained.

RATIONALE

Sagebrush comprises an important component of the deer's winter diet and the indiscriminate removal of brush could seriously impact winter mule deer population.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-1.4 and Recreation recommendations R-4.1, .2, .3, and constitutes a minor conflict with range management recommendations dealing with brush removal. However, the wildlife recommendation does not preclude brush removal, it only states that sufficient brush needs to be maintained to meet the habitat requirements of wintering deer. Since the public value will be best served by maintaining and/or improving the deer populations as well as providing additional forage for livestock the wildlife recommendation, as proposed, will remain the same.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. – T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

DEER WINTER (d_{wt})

RECOMMENDATION

WL 2.9

Propose no land disposal actions for any areas identified as deer winter range.

Support:

Initiate a land exchange to gain ownership of the private land identified as critical deer winter range on Picabo Hills.

RATIONALE

In order to successfully winter the projecte increase in deer numbers the existing winte range areas must be retained in public ownership and managed accordingly.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements all activity recommendations except for lands. Lands recommendation L-3.1A recommends the disposal of a small portion of winter range located north of Bliss. This area lies on the fringes of the agricultural land and is felt to have more public value in its present native state as winter range than it would as agricultural land. By excluding this small area from the lands recommendation there would not be a significant impact on the overall disposal plan.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The winter range area has greater public value in its present state than it would hav if sold to a private individual.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
3

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the existing 77,000 acres of summer habitat and 26,000 acres of winter habitat in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit in order to provide adequate food and cover for 400 elk by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The PAA has identified the resident elk herds in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit as having moderate significance to local interests and these individuals feel that the transplant that took place in 1965 has been good for the area. By improving the elk habitat there would be a resultant effect of increasing numbers, thus enhancing the recreational hunting opportunities in the unit. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game elk policy plans for units 45 and 52 recognize a potential to increase the population by 160 and 150 percent respectively.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 3.1

Intensively manage livestock grazing throughout elk summer and winter habitat in order to ensure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation and 40 percent of the current annual growth of shrubs are utilized by livestock on the summer and winter ranges respectively.

RATIONALE

Food habit studies indicate that cattle and elk forage preference are very similar. Cor sequently, to provide additional forage for the expected increase in elk numbers, grazir management will need to be intensified in order to provide additional forage.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation is complementary to watershed recommendation W-1.3 and recreation recommendations R-4.1, 2 and 3. It could produce a minor conflict with the range management recommendation that deals with maximizing the grazing program. However, since the foraging habitat of both elk and cattle is similar the improvement practices and grazing systems used to enhance the vegetative resource for livestock should also prove beneficial for elk. It appears that the over-all public values, not only for wildlife but also watershed and recreation, will be enhanced by maintaining a residual cover of both herbaceous and browse vegetation throughout all pastures.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Modify the Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows:

Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the formulation of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

Reasons

To allow more flexibility in development of specific grazing systems and AMPs commensurate with related on-site needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 3.2

Reduce the sagebrush cover by 40 to 60 percent on elk summer ranges where the canopy cover exceeds 25 percent.

RATIONALE

To meet the expected increase in elk number additional forage is required. The reduction in sagebrush and corresponding increases in herbaceous vegetation would help meet this increase.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-1.4, recreation recommendations R-4.1, 2 and 3, and those range management recommendations dealing with brush removal. Although it is somewhat more restricted than the range management recommendations it is not considered as conflicting with them. Refer to the Multiple-Use Analysis in wildlife recommendations WL - 2.2 for additional detail concerning this recommendation's conflict with WL - 7.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
WL 3.3 Establish studies to determine if interspecific competition between deer and elk exists on the elk winter ranges.	As the deer and elk populations increase, it is possible that competition for forage will occur. This study will be necessary in order to make logical recommendations on how to eliminate such competition.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with other resource activity recommendations, nor will it present any adverse economic or social impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 3.4

Determine the habitat requirements necessary for elk calving areas.

RATIONALE

No information is presently available that adequately describes elk calving areas in the sagebrush-bunchgrass environment. A radio telemetry study is now underway which should give us this information. If sagebrush is a requirement for calving it could have an impact on the recommendation concerning the reduction of sagebrush.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with other resource activity recommendations, nor does it present any adverse economic or social impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

B.H.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 3.4

Determine the habitat requirements necessary for elk calving areas.

RATIONALE

No information is presently available that adequately describes elk calving areas in the sagebrush-bunchgrass environment. A radio telemetry study is now underway which should give us this information. If sagebrush is a requirement for calving it could have an impact on the recommendation concerning the reduction of sagebrush.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with other resource activity recommendations, nor does it present any adverse economic or social impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ELK RANGE (e)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 3.5

Close the elk winter ranges to off-road vehicles between December 15 and March 31.

RATIONALE

Elk are under significant stress due to the winter conditions and low quality forage, and additional stress created by human disturbance could adversely impact the animals

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with recreation recommendation R-8.2 which recommends that the entire unit remain open to ORVs. However, this is not felt to constitute a major conflict since the critical elk winter range is restricted to only a small area which does not provide good snowmobile riding. Consequently, the recreation recommendation will be modified to exclude ORVs use on the elk winter range between December 15 and March 31.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The ORV closure will not significantly affe ORV uses but will provide an added measure or seclusion to winter elk.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	4

OBJECTIVE:

Determine the feasibility of expanding the antelope habitat in both the Bennett and Timmerman Hills Planning Units in order to provide huntable population by 1980.

RATIONALE:

The PAA states that the public would like to see more antelope throughout the planning units. In addition the URA has made the assumption that additional animals could be maintained if habitat conditions are maintained and/or improved. However, the URA also identifies that information is lacking concerning both the habitat conditions and animal population characteristics. Consequently, before the Bureau can effectively manage antelope habitat, studies will have to be initiated.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ANTELOPE (a)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 4.1

Cooperatively with the Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game initiate studies to determine: 1) the population characteristics of the antelope herds; 2) the limiting habitat factors, if any, that have prevented the animals from expanding their distribution; 3) the present antelope distribution throughout the year.

RATIONALE

The same rationale presented for objective No. 4 is applicable to this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation will cause no adverse social, environmental, or economic impacts, nor does it conflict with other resource activity recommendations.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	5

OBJECTIVES:

Manage 59,000 acres of antelope habitat in the Timmerman and Bennett Hills Planning Units.

RATIONALE:

The rationale presented for objective 4 applies to this objective as well. In addition, in order to maintain the present base population of antelope the limited amount of habitat identified in the URA should be maintained and/or improved.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T. H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ANTELOPE (a)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 5.1

Establish and maintain a vegetative composition such that succulent forbs comprise between 15- 20 percent of the vegetation on antelope ranges.

RATIONALE

Food habit studies show that forbs comprise more than 60 percent of the antelope summer diet. Succulent summer forbs appear to be lacking throughout most of the antelope range. Consequently, the introduction or establishment of forbs could substantially improve the ranges for antelope.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with other resource activity recommendations, nor will it produce any adverse social, economic, or environmental impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ANTELOPE (a)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 5.2

Maintain randomly distributed sagebrush patches, 2- 4 acres in size (canopy cover > 20 percent, brush height > 40 cm) throughout the identified antelope habitat.

RATIONALE

Idaho studies indicate that antelope fawnin sites normally occur within sagebrush and that fawns will normally remain in such brush until two weeks old. Consequently, these patches are required in order to provide adequate fawn cover and fawning sites.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation could provide a minor conflict with the range management recommenation dealing with sagebrush removal. However, the patches of brush maintained are extremely small and the preservation of these patches will not adversely impact a brush removal project of any size. The environmental affects will be enhanced by providing fawning site for antelope in addition to habitat for other wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

ANTELOPE (a)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 5.3

All new fences constructed on antelope ranges should be constructed according to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. Any existing fence that impedes or alters antelope movement should be modified to allow their passage.

RATIONALE

Studies have shown that antelope normally prefer to go under or through fences rather than jump them. Consequently, when confronted with a fence which cannot be negotiated in this manner, their access is blocked. In order to maintain unimpaired movement of animals the fence specifications outlined in BLM Manual 1737 should be imployed.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since this recommendation conforms with the 1737 Fencing Manual it is assumed that the social, economic, and environmental impacts were assessed prior to the manual release and found to be favorable in conjunction with the above recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	6

OBJECTIVE:

Improve 283,000 acres of sage grouse brood rearing habitat in the Bennett Hills and Timmerman Hills Planning Units in order to provide adequate food, cover, and water for a prehunting season population of 20,000 sage grouse by 1990.

RATIONALE:

Sage grouse are the most significant upland game bird throughout the two planning units and provide the greatest number of recreational bird hunting hours in the unit. An economic study conducted in 1972 indicated that approximately $65,000 is generated during the opening weekend of sage grouse season in the Timmerman and Bennett Hills Planning Units. The PAA indicates there is a public concern for sage grouse habitat by the fact that they feel livestock are competing with sage grouse for the available succulent forage. If the sage grouse populations are to be enhanced, the Bureau will have to intensively manage one of the most important segments of the sage grouse requirements, brood rearing habitat.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills- Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

SAGE GROUSE SUMMER (Sgsu)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 6.1

Selectively reduce sagebrush throughout the broodrearing habitat, in order to improve the vegetative forb composition.

RATIONALE

The reduction of sagebrush would reduce the competition for moisture, nutrients, and space, thus providing improved growing conditions for succulent forbs. The forbs would produce additional forage for the expected increase in sage grouse population: It must be noted that the broodrearing habitat is identical to the nesting habitat and in most cases winter habitat. Since sagebrush is a must for nesting and winteri sage grouse any brush removal proposals should be closely coordinated with sage grouse requirements for all periods of the year.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to watershed recommendation W-1.4 and recreation recommendations R-4.1, 2 & 3, and the range management recommendations dealing with brush removal. It conflicts with wildlife recommendations WL-2.2 and WL 7.1 which deal with maintaining the existing brush on critical deer winter range and sage grouse nesting and wintering areas. Since the broodrearing areas are some times synonomous with sage grouse nesting and wintering, as well as deer wintering, certain brush removal projects could cause adverse environmental impacts. Consequently, this recommendation will be modified to exclude critical deer winter ranges and identified sage grouse winter areas, and the recommendation concerning nesting areas will be modified to the extent that brush removal will be allowed so long as sufficient brush is maintained for present and future sage grouse nesting populations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively reduce sagebrush throughout those portions of sage grouse broodrearing habitat that does not encompass either critical deer winter range or winter sage grouse habitat.

Reason

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hi
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WL - 6.1 (Continued)

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Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

SAGE GROUSE SUMMER (SGsu)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 6.2

Exclude livestock and other non-compatible use from spring and wet-meadow areas as identified on the wildlife overlay.

RATIONALE

Livestock presently congregate along the water source areas reducing the existing vegetation that is essential to provide adequate forage for sage grouse broods.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to watershed recommendation W 4.2 but does conflict with range management recommendations dealing with the free movement of livestock. It is not felt that the conflict with range management is a major one. Small areas would not be available to domestic animals, but in no instance would water become unavailable. It is presently unknown what the vegetative responses on wet meadows will be to the implementation of rest-rotation grazing systems. Since grazing systems are proposed for the majority of the areas containing wet meadows it appears foolhardy to propose a fencing program when perhaps the meadows will respond to a grazing system.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively fence spring areas, and monitor the response of wet meadows to the implemented grazing systems. Following one cycle of the systems examine the meadows and determine if the wildlife values have improved. If no improvement is shown begin a program to selectively fence the wet meadows.

Reasons

The wildlife recommendation concerning wet meadows has been modified at this time in order to study the vegetative response of a wet meadow under an intensively managed grazing system.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Reasons

Based on specific grazing system design and allotment location, trend or change may not become apparent until after more than one grazing cycle.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B. H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

SAGE GROUSE SUMMER (SGsu)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
WL - 6.3 Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.	Livestock grazing systems offer us one methc by which to improve sage grouse brood rearir habitat. However, the system in order to improve forbs must be based upon their physiological requirements.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendation; however, it will place some constraints on the development and implementation of AMPs. Specific forbs, valuable to grouse, will need to be identified and their physiological requirements taken into consideration when developing the AMP.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
7

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the existing sagebrush on 283,000 acres of nesting habitat and 38,000 acres of winter habitat in order to provide the necessary nesting cover and winter forage and cover for a prehunting season population of 20,000 sage grouse in the two planning units.

RATIONALE:

In addition to the rationale presented in objective 6, sage grouse are almost solely dependent upon sagebrush for nesting cover and winter forage. Recent Idaho research has shown that 90 percent of the nesting hens nest within a two-mile radius of their breeding grounds. Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range states "the breeding complex (strutting grounds and nesting areas) will be considered as all lands within a two-mile radius of occupied strutting grounds. Vegetatal control will not be undertaken within two miles of strutting grounds or on nesting and other special use areas". (e.g. wintering areas.)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

SAGE GROUSE WINTER (n)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 7-1

Maintain the existing sagebrush within a 2-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds and on all identified sage grouse wintering areas.

RATIONALE

Sage grouse are almost solely depending upo sagebrush for nesting, and recent Idaho research has shown that 90 percent of the nesting hens nest within two miles of the grounds. In addition, sagebrush makes up between 95 to 100 percent of the grouse's winter diet. Therefore, in order to provide adequate nesting habitat and winter forage for the expected increase in grouse numbers sufficient brush must be retained on the nesting and wintering areas.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the wildlife recommendations WL-1.2, 3.2, 6.1, watershed recommendation W-1.4, and the range management recommendations dealing with the removal of sagebrush. In areas where critical deer winter range overlaps with sage grouse nesting and winter habitat, the above recommendation is complementary to wildlife recommendation WL-2.2.

The unrestrained removal of sagebrush adjacent to sage grouse strutting grounds could and would have a catastrophic impact on sage grouse populations. However, in instanc where brush is not limiting, a well designed and implemented sagebrush control project would not adversely impact nesting grouse, and in fact could prove beneficial in those areas where broodrearing and nesting habitat overlap. Sage grouse are solely dependent upon sagebrush during the winter months and it appears that any brush control on such concentrated wintering areas would adversely impact grouse.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Selectively control sagebrush within a 2-mile radius of strutting grounds in a manner that will not adversely impact present and future nesting sage grouse populations. No brush control projects will be proposed on sage grouse wintering areas.

Reasons

The recommendation was modified because it was felt that selective control would not adversely impact nesting grouse and would be beneficial for other resource activities

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WL 7-1 (Continued)

Page 2 of 2

Decision	Reason
Adopt Step 2 multiple use recommendation with the following modification: Selective brush control may be under taken on sage grouse wintering areas only after careful consideration that remaining sagebrush habitat will be adequate for projected sage grouse populations.	(See Appendix I and II of the Range Management section).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	8

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the upland game bird habitat throughout the two planning units, and provide a diversity of vegetative species in order to provide a variety of habitats for the five species of upland game birds.

RATIONALE:

The upland game bird populations throughout both planning units are presently providing only marginal hunting opportunities for the recreationist. The URA assumes that the major cause for the low populations of birds is due to a lack of sufficient diversity of plant species. Four of the five species inhabit the nonirrigable native vegetation and by improving the vegetative conditions one could expect a significant increase in bird numbers. The fifth upland game bird (Ring-necked Pheasant) is dependent upon the agricultural lands for its food; however, with the increased emphasis being placed on overhead sprinkler systems and clean-farming practices, the sagebrush tracts adjacent to farms are becoming increasingly more important for winter and escape cover.

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

PHEASANT COVER (P)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 8.1

Retain in public ownership and exclude livestock from areas identified as pheasant escape and winter habitat, except when grazing is shown to be beneficial to wildlife.

RATIONALE

The sagebrush tracts adjacent to private land are becoming increasingly important to upland game, such as Hungarian partridge an pheasants, for winter and escape cover. The clean farming practices, combined with overhead sprinkler systems, have reduced the habitat suitable for these birds. Therefor the birds are becoming more dependent upon the sagebrush to provide their cover needs. The exclusion of livestock will increase th understory vegetation, thus providing sufficient cover to facilitate nesting.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with lands recommendation L-3.1, & 2 dealing with the disposal of National Resource Land and those range management recommendations dealing with intensive livestock grazing management. The lands identified for retention lie adjacent to private land and provide an integral habitat requirement to pheasants that is generally unavailable on private lands. They constitute only a very small percentage of the total National Resource Land in the unit, and the exclusion of grazing on this small an area would not produce a significant hardship on the livestock grazing users. The majority of the lands are marginal from the agricultural standpoint and retention in public ownership would prove more beneficial to the majority of the public. It appears that through a Sykes Act Cooperative Agreement with the Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game there is a possibility where these tracts could be partially farmed and still retain their wildlife habitat values.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 8.2

Intensively manage grazing livestock to insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture involving upland game bird habitat.

RATIONALE

Forbs and grasses are extremely important components in the life cycles of upland gam birds. Their increased availability due to the reduced utilization by livestock will significantly enhance the birds habitat.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-1.3, recreation recommendation R-4.1, 2 & 3, and wildlife recommendations WL-1.1, 3.1 & 12.1. It does conflict with the range management recommendations dealing with maximizing livestock grazing.

It appears that the over-all public values, not only for wildlife but also recreation and wildlife, would be enhanced by maintaining a residual cover of herbaceous vegetation throughout upland game bird habitat. There would be no adverse social or economic impacts to any user group of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Modify the Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows:

Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the formulation of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and Cover) and watershed protection.

Reasons

To allow more flexibility in development of specific grazing systems and AMPs commensurate with related on-site needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 8.3

Establish livestock grazing systems in order to establish a diverse vegetative composition (15- 20 percent shrubs, 20- 25 percent forbs, and 50- 65 percent grasses) throughout the upland game bird habitat.

RATIONALE

Managing these areas for a diversity of vegetation will provide excellent nesting and escape cover, as well as providing a range of forage species that will be available throughout the entire year.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to wildlife recommendations WL-5.1, 6.3 and 12.1 and doesn't conflict with any other resource activity recommendation. It will, however, constraint the type of AMP that is developed in upland game bird habitat, but this should not detract from the plan's primary object, which is to improve the over-all vegetative resource.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
9

OBJECTIVE:

Provide nesting cover for waterfowl and shorebirds along the entire 295 miles of streams and canals and around the 2,000 surface acres of reservoirs on National Resource Lands in the Timmerman and Bennett Hills Planning Units.

RATIONALE:

The URAs identify that nesting cover is the single most important factor limiting the waterfowl production throughout the planning units. If areas adjacent to streams, canals, and reservoirs, where managed to provide a dense understory of vegetative species, the resident waterfowl populations would be significantly enhanced. The increase in production would prove very beneficial to the early season duck hunters. The large influx (100,000 plus) of winter migrants which normally produce the majority of the duck hunting in Magic Valley, doesn't arrive until late November or early December. Consequently, when the resident production is low the duck hunting is poor for the first two months of the season.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WATERFOWL (d)

RECOMMENDATION

WL 9.1

Exclude livestock and other noncompatible uses from the areas identified for waterfowl nesting, except at times when it is deemed such uses would prove beneficial for wildlife.

RATIONALE

Livestock presently congregate along water source areas reducing the existing vegetation that provides critical escape and nesting cover for shorebirds and waterfowl.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation produces a major conflict with the range management recommendation to maximize livestock grazing. In specific areas where upland game bird habitat (pheasants) and waterfowl nesting habitat overlap the recommendation complements wildlife recommendation WL-8.1.

There is a considerable amount of National Resource Land that has the potential to provide waterfowl nesting habitat. However, any effort made to exclude livestock would create a major impact on the development of AMPs.

In addition, the exclusion of livestock and corresponding increase in vegetative cover would be detrimental to the irrigation companies that maintain the many miles of canals throughout the unit. However, by selectively excluding livestock along areas that are not maintained by canal companies (natural run-off areas), and major reservoirs and streams, the nesting potential can be significantly increased without creating a significant conflict with the range management activity.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Selectively exclude livestock from those reservoirs, streams, and canal reaches identified on the wildlife overlay except when such use is deemed beneficial for wildlife.

Reasons

This recommendation has been modified because in its present state it produces a major conflict with grazing management. As it is now written only on major nesting area will livestock be excluded and at no time will the project prevent livestock from access to adequate water.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WATERFOWL (d)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 9.2

Establish vegetation such as tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, alfalfa, etc., in conjunction with existing sagebrush along the water course areas and reservoirs.

RATIONALE

The introduction of such spcies will increase both quality and quantity of wildlif cover, thus providing additional nesting areas and increased brood survival. In addition to improved waterfowl habitat thes seedings would also have a similarly beneficial impact on shorebirds.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-1.5 and wildlife recommenda tions WL-8.3 and 12.1 which deal with providing a diversity of vegetative species. It does not conflict with any resource activity recommendation. The initial cost of the seeding would be increased; however, the long-term effects of the project would prove significantly beneficial to all resource activities and the public in general.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	10

OBJECTIVES:

Increase the nesting goose populations on Thorn Creek, Spring Creek, and Mormon Reservoirs by eight to ten pair on Thorn Creek and Spring Creek, and by 25 percent on Mormon Reservoir.

RATIONALE:

Geese, in addition to their aesthetic qualities, are considered by many hunters to be a trophy species. The URA recognizes the potential to increase goose production on several reservoirs throughout the planning unit. If nesting sites were developed successfully the only adverse impacts that might arise would concern itself with fishing. During late springs it is possible that conflicts would occur between fisherman and incubating geese, thus causing certain portions of reservoirs to be closed to fishing for short periods of time.

(instructions on reverse) Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

GEESE (gee)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 10.1

In conjunction with the Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game initiate the construction of goose nesting sites on Mormon, Thorn Creek, Spring Creek, Pioneer, and Sonners Reservoirs.

RATIONALE

Food, water, and resting areas are in adequate supply for nesting geese, but due to the lack of features such as islands, promotories, or isolated areas, good nesting sites are unavailable. The construction of nesting platforms and small islands would provide the necessary sites, thus increasing the number of geese produce on these reservoirs.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with no other resource activity recommendation and would prove beneficial both socially and economically.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

GEESE (gee)

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 10.2

Monitor the effects of public disturbance on nesting geese and other waterfowl. If such disturbance is identified as influencing the nesting behavior of these birds, steps should be undertaken to eliminate or reduce the disturbance.

RATIONALE

With the ever-increasing public use of thes reservoirs there is an increased possibilit that public use could adversely affect wate fowl and shorebird nesting success. The greatest potential impact involves nesting geese. Geese normally nest in the open and depend upon their size and senses to protec their nests while most other birds depend upon concealment, concealing their nests in dense vegetation. During most years it is felt that the breeding and incubation perio is over prior to the opening of the fishing season. However, during extremely late springs it is possible that geese and other waterfowl would still be nesting during the opening of the fishing season.

If it is determined that nesting continues into the fishing season more than just occasionally, it should then be determined what impacts the fishing public has on nesting birds, and how these impacts should be mitigated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to monitor the effects of public disturbance on nesting geese will have no impact on any resource recommendation. However, if it appears that disturbance is a factor limiting the productivity of these birds, depending upon what measures are taken to eliminate the disturbance, it could conflict with the recreation resource on certain reservoirs (refer to the rationale). At this point it is unknown if human disturbance is a factor and even if it were there have been no plans formulated to mitigate it. Consequently, it is felt that under the present conditions it is premature to identify a conflict and/or change the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

WL - 10.2

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Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman-Hill
Activity
Wildlife
Objective Number
11

OBJECTIVE:

Protect the 14 known eagle eyries in the Bennett Hills Planning Unit and manage the vegetative cover within a two-mile radius of the nest sites such that it provides adequate food and cover for the birds' major prey species.

RATIONALE:

Raptors and specifically golden eagles are an abundant and very important nongame species inhabitating the planning units. As the importance of these birds increase over time more and more emphasis will be placed on the management and improvement of their habitat. The URA has recognized that in order to maintain and/o increase the number of breeding birds, it will be necessary to: 1, manage the habitat in order to maximize the prey species; and 2, minimize the human disturbance of nesting birds.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2. Step 3

EAGLE EYRIES

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 11.1

Retain in public ownership and manage the vegetative cover within a two-mile radius of the known eagle eyries in order to maintain and/or enhance the birds prey species.

RATIONALE

Studies indicate that jackrabbits and marmonts, when available, are the primary prey of golden eagles in this vicinity. If adequate food sources are to remain available for these birds, the undeveloped National Resource Lands should be maintained in a state which provides adequate habitat for such animals.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the range management recommendations dealing with the control of sagebrush. It is complementary to watershed recommendation W-1.4, recreation recommendations R4.1, 2 & 3, and wildlife recommendations WL-8.2 and 12.1, and where eagle eyries are located on deer winter range 2.2 and 2.8.

Since this recommendation does not preclude the control of brush but only states that the vegetation should be managed such that the birds major prey are maintained and/or enhanced, it is not felt that this recommendation constitutes a major conflict with range management.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation

Reasons

(See Appendix I and II of Range Management for additional coordination criteria).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 2 Step 3

EAGLE EYRIES

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 11.2

Close the National Resource Lands within 1/2 mile of known eyries to off-road vehicles and discourage other human activities during the nesting season (Feb. - June).

RATIONALE

Eagles, when excessively disturbed by man, will abandon their nests. These birds are more vulnerable to man and his depredation during the nesting period, especially during incubation (Mar.-mid-April) and if disturbed they will abandon their nests.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with recreation recommendation R-8.2, which recommends that the entire unit remain open to ORVs. However, since it is felt that ORV use, specifically motorcycles, could cause harassment and nest abandonment, and that the areas as identified are only a small portion of the unit, the recreation recommendation will be modified.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

The ORV closure will not significantly affect ORV use, but will provide an added measure of seclusion to the nesting birds.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

BIRDS OF PREY

RECOMMENDATION

WL - 11.3

Initiate studies and inventories to determine the species, their population dynamics, and habitat requirements of the raptors inhabiting the planning unit.

RATIONALE

There are nine species of raptors and five species of owls which inhabit the planning unit. If we are going to adequately manage raptor habitat, these inventories and studies will have to be made.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation will cause no adverse social, environmental, or economic impacts, nor does it conflict with other resource activity recommendations.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	12

OBJECTIVE:

Manage for a maximum diversity of vegetative species in order to meet the habitat requirements for a variety of wildlife species.

RATIONALE:

To identify and discuss in the URAs the habitat requirements of all the wildlife species inhabitating the planning units would be impossible. Consequently, we must recognize that many species which have specific habitat requirements have not been identified in the URAs. Therefore, prior to the initiation of any project or activity that could adversely affect the animal or its habitat, impacts of the project or activity must be considered. Public attitudes have changed over the past several years and the wildlife management emphasis has gone from a concern primarily for game species to one of concern for both nongame as well as game animals. The Bureau's Supplemental Guidance (1603.12D3a) identifies this changing emphasis.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hi
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

ALL WILDLIFE

RECOMMENDATION

WL 12.1

Intensively manage grazing livestock to ensure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceious vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture, and implement grazing systems to establish and maintain a diverse vegetative composition (20- 25 percent forbs, 55- 65 percent grasses, and 15- 20 percent shrubs) throughout both planning units.

RATIONALE

A good variety of vegetative species would provide succulent, highly nutritious forage for many small mammals and birds, and also provide them with excellent cover. Improve habitat conditions for small herbivorous mammals will both directly and indirectly improve carnivorous animal habitat.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-1.3, recreation recommendations R-4.1, 2 & 3, and wildlife recommendations WL-1.1, 3.1, and 8.2. It does not conflict with other resource recommendations, but it does constrain the development and management of AMPs.

It is felt that over-all public values would be enhanced by maintaining the residual herbaceous vegetation and developing a diversity of vegetative species. The short-term cost of implementing such a grazing system would be higher, but over the long-tern the social and economic benefits would outweigh the initial cost.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Modify the Step 2 multiple use recommendation as follows:

Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the formulation of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not

Reasons

To allow more flexibility in development of specific grazing systems and AMPs commensurate with related on-site needs.

B.H - T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

WL 12-1

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Continuation - Decision

exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and water shed protection.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

ALL WILDLIFE

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
WL 12.2 To insure that all wildlife habitat needs are met, any and all land treatment projects should be coordinated with the wildlife program. Considerations to keep in mind for such projects are: forage requirements, availability, quality, succulence, and cover and water availability.	This is in accordance with 1603.12D3a, 12D4b, and 12D4c, Idaho Manual Supplement 6711.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with other resource activities, nor will it produce any adverse social or economic impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	13

OBJECTIVE:

Manage the 51 miles of streams and associated riparian habitat in order to maximize the fisheries potential in both the Bennett and Timmerman Hills Planning units.

RATIONALE:

The PAA and URAs identify that the fisheries resources throughout the planning units are important to both the local and surrounding communities. Noted fishery problems, to date, have been identified only for the larger more significant reservoirs or streams. The Bennett Hills URA indicates that perhaps there is an excellent potential to expand or enhance the fisheries in many small streams and reservoirs. However, before any firm recommendations can be made, certain studies should be undertaken to determine what the potential is for these waters.

(Instructions on reverse)

B.H. - T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 3 Step 3

FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATION

WL 13.1

Improve the riparian habitat and fisheries habitat by excluding livestock along the reaches of King Hill Creek, Dry Creek, and Clover Creek.

RATIONALE

Improved riparian habitat along the streams will enhance the fisheries habitat by reducing the water temperatures, provide shad areas for fish, increase their food supplie and in instances increase the dissolved oxygen content of the water.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is complementary to watershed recommendation W-3.3 to improve water quality, and recreation recommendation R-1.1 to increase the fisheries throughou the unit. Although it will constrain the range management recommendations dealing with livestock grazing it is not considered as conflicting with these recommendations It appears that in addition to the enhancement of the fisheries habitat both the recreation and watershed values will be benefited at little or no expense to other resource activities.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

B.H. – T.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATION

WL 13.2

Intensive surveys should be made to determine the fisheries potential within all the streams and reservoirs throughout the two planning units. Additionally, these surveys would gather water quality data, identify stream improvement measures, and potential beaver introduction areas.

RATIONALE

The Bureau is judged with the responsibilit to maintain and/or improve the water qualit in streams, etc., which arise or run throug National Resource Lands. Associated directly with water quality is the fisherie potential of any stream. Before recommendations or management programs can be developed certain basic data must be availabl This data is presently lacking throughout the planning units and must be gathered if we are to accept our management responsibilities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other resource recommendation, nor doe it create any adverse impact on the environment. If the information is not gathered it could have serious environmental as well as economic impacts.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reason

Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

B.H. - T.H.

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 None Step 3

FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
WL 13.3 Improve the overall watershed conditions within both planning units.	By improving the watershed conditions the quality of water would be enhanced, and secondly, it would extend or prolong the run-off thus lengthening the time that streams would have water in them.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements watershed recommendation W-3.2, and range management recommendations dealing with the adjustment of stocking rates, and implementing grazing systems. It does not conflict with other resource activity recommendations, nor would there be any adverse economic or environmental impacts created.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	Refer to the above Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale.

Decision

Adopt the Step 2 multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Appendix 1

APPENDIX I

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MFP

GENERAL COORDINATION GUIDELINES FOR BENNETT HILLS BRUSH CONTROL & SEEDING PROJECTS

1. In general, wildlife objectives in regard to land treatment, unless restricted by one of the following guidelines, is to establish or maintain a vegetation composition of approximately 20% forbs, 20% shrubs, and 60% grasses. Normally 100% kill on any brush treatment should not be allowed. (WL 12.1 & 2)

2. Deer Winter Ranges: Coordinate brush treatment projects so that adequate brush is retained to provide cover and forage requirements for wintering deer. Shrub species that are utilized by both livestock and deer should be considered in seeding mixture. (WL 2.3 & 2.8)

3. Deer Summer Ranges: Include species of forbs that are palatable to both livestock and wildlife in seed mixtures where seeding is proposed as part of the land treatment. (WL 1.3)

4. Antelope Ranges: Maintain sufficient areas of sagebrush of 2 to 4 acres in size with canopy coverage over 20% to provide for antelope fawning grounds. Strive to establish and maintain 15 - 20% forbs in the vegetation composition on all antelope ranges. (WL 5.1 & 5.2)

5. Sage Grouse Habitat: Coordinate brush removal on brood rearing areas to avoid extensive brush-free areas. Open grass areas should not exceed 50 yards in width. Treatments which result in "fingering" or extensive interlacering of grass lands and brush lands are desirable. Management or treatment practice which encourages production of forbs should be considered.

Selectively control sagebrush within a 2-mile radius of strutting grounds and on sage grouse wintering areas so that adequate sagebrush is retained for sage grouse nesting and wintering purposes. (WL 6.1 & 7.1)

6. Raptor Habitat: No control of brush will be allowed:
    (1) Within 1/4 mile of a known eyrie.
    (2) Within 1 mile of a known eyrie where sagebrush makes up less than 20% of the vegetative composition.
    (3) Maintain 40% of area in sagebrush within 1 mile of a known eyrie where sagebrush exceeds 20% of the vegetative composition. (WL 11.1)

7. Upland Game & Waterfowl: Maintain sagebrush 100 yards (+ or -) in irregular patterns adjacent to canals and waterways. Manage and arrange treatment practices so that a diverse vegetative composition can be provided within the leave areas. WWL 9.2)

8. Visual Resources Management: Refer to Recreation Overlay No.   for Classified Areas:

Class II Areas

Allow no treatment in immediate visual foreground of major roads and urban areas. Foreground is considered to be from object of consideration up to ¼ mile away. Allow background treatment, but coordinate so that the natural characteristic of the landscape is not changed. Unnatural changes in the landscape such as straight lines or mono-type vegetation should be avoided. (R 4.1)

Class III and IV Areas

Allow treatment but blend with the natural characteristics of the landscape. Avoid unnatural visual impacts such as straight lines and vegetation mono-types. (R 4.2 & 3)

Refer to 6320 Manual (Visual Contract ratings) for additional criteria.

Exchange of Use

RM 2.3 Adjust stocking rates where licenses exceed the carrying capacity of the lands offerred for exchange and encourage exchange of use only for land located within the allotment boundaries.

Range Improvements - Fences

RM 1&2.4 Maintain, construct, and/or relocate fences necessary for the implementation of allotment management plans. Where possible, relocate allotment boundary fences to include adjoining tracts of public lands that are not used, or not allotted within respective allotments. Install cattleguards or gates that can be easily opened on all roads and trails, at fence corners, and at least every mile. Coordinate fence location and construction so as not to reduce or destroy visual resource quality, do not locate fences on known archaeological sites, and allow construction of fences pending classification of lands potentially valuable for agriculture.

Range Improvements - Livestock Water

RM 1&2.5 Maintain and construct water facilities necessary for proper livestock distribution and implementation of allotment management plans. Coordinate construction of water facilities with recreation so as to mitigate the impact on visual resource quality. Coordinate development of water facilities to minimize adverse impacts to archaeological values. Avoid development of water facilities that would destroy significant archaeological sites. Allow development of water facilities on geothermal leases. Do not expend funds to develop water facilities on lands identified as potentially valuable for agriculture.

Change in Class of Livestock

RM 1&2.6 Allow conversions in class of livestock only where the stocking rate is commensurate with the carrying capacity for the class of livestock being converted to, and a grazing system is implemented that will protect and prop~~e~~agate the key native forage species in the allotment. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of the AMP, and the degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

Season of Use

RM 2.7 Encourage establishment of grazing seasons that coincide with WL 2.5 on allotments that contain critical deer winter ranges. Coordinate grazing seasons for livestock grazing compatible with identified wildlife needs. Grazing seasons for both sheep and cattle will be determined in the formulation of the AMP.

WEST BLISS ALLOTMENT - 0403

RM 1&2.1 Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system. Fence portions of the canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified, providing water gaps where feasible. Allow mineral leasing. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

RM 1&2.2 Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to ensure all multiple use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

TICESKA ALLOTMENT - 0404

RM 1&2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements, specify normal operation and maximum numbers, and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed 5 days before and after the normal operation dates.

3. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

4. Fence portions of the canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no further than one-half mile apart.

5. Allow disposal within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

6. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.2 Remove brush and seed crested wheatgrass on areas of public land, subject to the following constraints.

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I.

3. Propose no land treatments on Class I and II lands pending outcome of classification.

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

101 ALLOTMENT - 0405

RM 1&2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available for grazing in the grazing system, within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements, specify the normal operation and maximum numbers, and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Adjust the AMP to exclude the portion of the allotment which lies adjacent to the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge allotments.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Allow mineral leasing.

7. Exclude grazing on the sand blow area above the rim until it is fully stabilized.

PIONEER ALLOTMENT - 0406

RM 2.1 Defer combination of the Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portions of the 101 and Burnt Ridge allotments until all input from the licensees has been received. Also, subject to negotiation with licensees, consider a land exchange of the SW4NW4 of Section 20, T. 5 S., R. 12 E., for the SE4SE4 of the same section.

RM 1&2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available to grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements, specify the normal operation and maximum numbers, and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in ~~the~~ revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

5. Fence portions of the reservoirs and canals where ~~for~~ major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than one-half mile apart.

6. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

7. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.3 Conduct brush removal and seeding projects subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to ensure all multiple use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix 1.

3. Pending outcome of classification, propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential.

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.4 Combine Burnt Ridge, the adjoining part of 101, and Pioneer allotments. Then divide into individual allotments for both allottees provided that an acceptable division of allotment boundar$\overset{ie}{ys}$ and an acceptable grazing system can be agreed upon.

KING HILL ALLOTMENT - 0413

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity of the public lands, and private and State lands offered for exchange of use, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2

1.a. Combine the Hog Creek Allotment with either the King Hill or Dempsey allotment when the least economic impact will occur to the allottee. Pending combination, manage under custodial criteria specified under custodial management recommendation RM 1&2.1.

1.b. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.

2.a. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in ~~the~~ revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

2.b. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and reservoirs from intensive livestock use as follows:

Springs - Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence the spring source to exclude livestock and make water available for livestock outside the enclosure.

Wet Meadows - Fence to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.

Streams and Reservoirs - Fence where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries habitat are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than one-half mile apart when possible.

2.c. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

2.d. Allow mineral leasing.

2.e. Continue with livestock as identified in the present AMP unless adjustment is needed to reach carrying capacity of the range.

RM 1&2.3 Defer brush treatment pending in-depth analysis of the Boise MFP and additional input by involved Boise District licensee.

DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT - 0414

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands and private and State lands offerred for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2

1. Continue existing AMP and grazing system.

2. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.

3. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

4. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams from intensive livestock use.

5. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

6. Allow mineral leasing.

7. Negotiate settlement of conflict between adjacent landowner and licensee in Section 10, T. 5 S., R. 12. E.

RM 1&2.3 Remove brush and seed public lands subject to the following criteria:

1. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range, sage grouse winter range, and areas potentially valuable for agriculture.

2. Coordinate land treatment proposals within the allotment to ensure that all multiple use conflicts are mitigated prior to project implementation. Criterial to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix 1.

3. Allow mineral leasing on all lands with no constraints on land treatment projects.

4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

INDIAN ALLOTMENT - 0415

RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity for public lands① and private and state lands offerred for exchange of use① and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2

1. Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide

for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species.

2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

3. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available for grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

4. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in ~~the~~ development of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

5. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

6. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation protential classification.

7. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.3 Combine the Mink and Indian allotments when the least amount of impact will occur to the Mink Allotment licensee. Manage under custodial criteria pending combination.

Remove brush and seed public land within the allotment subject to the following criteria:

1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to ~~as~~ensure all multiple use conflicts are mitigated. The criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix 1.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential, pending outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.5 Within an area not to exceed one-half mile in width from the freeway overpass to the Bliss Canal, allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification subject to reservations for public access to facilitate the need for a stock driveway.

CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT - 0416

RM 1&2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available to grazing in the grazing system and within the constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements, ~~and~~ specify the normal operation and maximum numbers; and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in ~~the~~ revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

7. Selectively fence the Clover Creek channel to exclude livestock use. Provide water gaps not farther than one-half mile apart.

8. Allow disposal of land within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

9. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands, and private and State lands offerred for exchange of use, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.3 Remove brush and seed public lands, subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities consistent with the criteria found in Appendix I.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential, pending the outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock driveways not to exceed one-half mile in width as follows:

1. From the freeway overpass north of Bliss to Bray Lake, open to trailing year long.

2. From Bray Lake to Christ Cabin, open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.

3. From freeway overpass to Camas Prairie via the Hill City-Bliss Road, open to trailing year long.

4. Fence the stream channels and meadows of Clover Creek in the vicinity of the shearing corrals to protect wildlife and watershed values.

5. Allow disposal of lands of Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation for the stock driveway. Preserve public access to the remaining public lands to facilitate the need for a stock driveway.

RM 2.5 Adjust the Clover Creek Allotment boundary to exclude the area north of the shearing corrals. The proportionate amount of grazing privilege would also be adjusted in the adjoining allotment.

DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT - 0417

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity of the public lands, and private and State lands offerred for exchange of use, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available to grazing, in the grazing system, and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements, ~~and~~ specify the normal operation and ~~,~~ maximum numbers, and limit the season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in ~~the~~ revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

7. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

8. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.3 Remove brush and seed public lands within the allotment, subject the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities as provided for in Appendix I.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential, pending outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.5 Establish an individual allotment in the Long Gulch drainage. Provide custodial management of the area until a land exchange as recommended in RM 1&2.2 support can be implemented. Refer to custodial management recommendation RM 2.1.

BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT - 0418

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands, and private and State lands offered for exchange of use, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2 Continue the existing AMP and grazing system except as follows:

1. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available to grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

2. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in evaluation and revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

3. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

4. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

(Not performed beyond
this point. 6-10-83)

5. Allow mineral leasing.

6. Leave City of Rocks open to grazing unless or until grazing proves to be a significant conflict with recreational use. Exclude livestock if conflict evolves.

RM 1&2.3 Remove brush and seed public lands subject to the following constraints:

1. Maintain the present grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatments projects with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities as provided for in Appendix I.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and strutting grounds as provided for in Appendix I.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.4 Establish an administrative stock driveway not to exceed one-fourth mile in width as follows:

1. From Bray Lake due east through Sections 30, 29, 28, and 27, T. 4 S., R. 14 E. to Black Canyon Creek in the North Gooding Allotment open to trailing year long.

2. From Christ Cabin to Rock Spring on Black Canyon Creek open to trailing from 5/15 to 12/31.

3. From Bowman Flat to North Gooding Allotment open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.

NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT - 0419

RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity of public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2

1. Under existing class of livestock and grazing use, implement an AMP with a deferred-rotation system that will provide for physiological requirements of the native grasses and forbs. Provide north-south access from where the trailing sheep enter the allotment (Section 26, T. 4 S., R. 14 E.) to the Little City of Rocks (Section 32, T. 3 S., R. 15 E.).

2. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

3. Protect wet meadows, spring, and streams from intensive livestock use.

RM 1&2.3

1. Prior to allowing conversion of sheep use to cattle use, implement a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species.

2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

RM 1&2.4 Remove brush and seed public lands within the allotment subject to the following constraints:

1. Implement an AMP with a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities as provided for in Appendix I.

3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.5 Subject to final negotiation with licensees, adjust allotment boundaries to exclude that part of the allotment between Highway 46 and the east bounary fence that lies adjacent to the Rattlesnake Allotment.

HASH SPRING ALLOTMENT - 0420

RM 1&2.1

1. Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species.

2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

3. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

4. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams from intensive livestock use.

5. Allow mineral leasing.

Support Needs

Improve existing access and construct additional access to improve use supervision and livestock movement due to dense sagebrush. Acquire easements on private lands.

RM 1&2.2 Remove competing brush species subject to the following constraints:

1. Implement an AMP with a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Implement land treatment proposals only where minimal impacts occur to other resources or which actually benefit other resources. All other resources should receive the overriding considerations. Coordinate land treatments with criteria in Appendix I.

3. Allow mineral leasing with no constraints on land treatment projects.

4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

RM 2.3 Determine carrying capacity of the public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT - 0421

RM 1&2.1 Subject to final negotiation with licensees, adjust the allotment boundaries to include the following areas:

1. The part of North Gooding Allotment east of Highway 46 from the settlement to the Gwin Ranch.

2. All of Turkey Butte Allotment.

3. The southwest extension of North Shoshone Allotment known as the Fredrickson Lane.

4. Unallotted or unused areas in Section 30, T. 4 S., R. 16 E., Sections 25 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 E., Sections 2 and 3, T. 5 S., R. 15 E.

5. All of the Highway 46 Allotment.

RM 2.2 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.3 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capcity, for the season of use and area available to grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and wateshed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements. Specify normal operation and maximum numbers and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Protect wet meadows, streams, springs, and canals from intensive livestock use.

7. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

8. Allow mineral leasing.

9. Arrange pasture location and grazing system so that no more than one-half, and preferably only one-third, of the critical deer winter range is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.

10. Remove livestock from critical deer winter ranges whenever utilization of important shrubs exceeds 40 percent.

RM 1&2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species and seed public lands to release and establish desirable perennial forage species subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities according to criteria in Appendix 1.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting areas consistent with criteria in Appendix 1.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT - 0426

RM 1&2.1 Subject to final negotation with the licensees, adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to include the following adjoining allotments:

1. Curtis Lake Allotment

2. That part of the North Shoshone Sheep Allotment which lies west of Highway 93.

Adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to exclude:

1. The Fredrickson Lane, which is the southwest part of the allotment

2. Lands lying east of Highway 93.

RM 2.2 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust the stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.3 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available for grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements. Specify

normal operation and maximum numbers and limit season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

7. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

8. Allow mineral leasing.

9. Arrange pasture location and grazing system so that no more than one-half and preferably only one-third of the critical deer winter range is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.

10. Remove livestock from critical deer winter ranges in the fall when utilization of the important shrubs exceeds 40 percent.

RM 1&2.4 Remove competing brush species and seed areas of public land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities consistent with the criteria in Appendix 1.

3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

6. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range.

7. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting grounds subject to the constraints in Appendix 1.

RM 2.5 Subject to final negotiation with the licensees, discontinue exclusive use of public lands (Thorn Creek Field) under an exchange of use license for private and State lands controlled by the Thorn Creek Association.

KINSEY BUTTE ALLOTMENT - 0430

RM 2.1

1. Combine the Kinsey Butte and Lincoln allotments.

2. Adjust the allotment boundaries to include that part of the North Shoshone Allotment east of Highway 93 with the combination of Kinsey Butte and Lincoln allotments.

RM 2.2 Determine the carrying capacity for public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.3

1. Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of key native forage species.

2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

3. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any use pasture will be determined in the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

4. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than one-half mile apart.

5. Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential

classification.

6. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species on public lands subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities consistent with the criteria in Appendix 1.

3. Allow selective sagebrush control within a two-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds.

4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.

5. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

MARSH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT - 0431

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity of public lands and private and State lands that are offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2

1. Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

3. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

4. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.3 Remove competing brush species on public land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species subject to the following constraints:

1. Implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment projects with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities consistent with the criteria in Appendix 1.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment within a two-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds (See criteria in Appendix 1).

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT - 0432

RM 2.1 Determine the carrying capacity of public lands, and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RM 1&2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.

2. Establish stocking rates that are commensurate with the carrying capacity for the season of use and area available to grazing in the grazing system and within constraints identified for wildlife and watershed.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet BLM Manual requirements and specify the normal operation and maximum numbers allowed to graze, and limit the season of use flexibility to not exceed five days before and after the normal operation.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

5. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in the revision of the AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

6. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and reservoirs from intensive livestock use.

7. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 1&2.3 Remove competing brush species and seed public land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species subject to the following constraints:

1. Revise the AMP and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.

2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities consistent with the criteria in Appendix 1.

3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting grounds (refer to criteria in Appendix 1).

4. Allow leasing of minerals with no constraints on land treatment projects.

5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

Custodial Management (CM)

Beacon - 0401, Cove Creek - 0402, The Pasture - 0408, Dunes - 0409, Fricke - 0410, Black Butte - 0427, Compound - 0428, Springdale - 0433, and Gwin Ranch - 0434.

RM 1&2.1

1. Provide custodial management on allotments above.

2. Regulate grazing use to provide, as a minimum, one of the following grazing treatments:

   a. Defer grazing until after seed ripe each year.

   b. Defer grazing during growing season until seed ripe time every other year.

3. Maximum allowable utilization by livestock in any pasture will be determined in development of an AMP. The degree of utilization in any use pasture will not exceed the identified needs of wildlife (food and cover) and watershed protection.

4. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use.

5. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

6. Allow mineral leasing.

RM 2.2

1. Allot and regulate the grazing use in accordance with RM 2.1 on tracts of public lands that are isolated from other public lands by natural barriers or private lands.

2. Coordinate allotting and grazing management with all other resource activities. Multiple use values should be given overriding consideration.

3. Known unallotted tracts to be considered:

T. 4 S., R. 16 E., Section 25: SW4SW4

T. 4 S., R. 15 E., Section 1: W2NE4, land located south of Milner-Gooding Canal

T. 6 S., R. 14 E., Section 4 and 5 south of railroad tracks, land adjacent to Mormon Reservoir.

T. 5 S., R. 15 E., Section 1: W2NE4

RM 2.3

1. Determine the carrying capacity of public lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use and adjust stocking rates accordingly.